DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 053 834 RC 005 508

TITLE	Smaller Communities Program: Polk County, Oregon. Combined Economic Base Report and Applicant Potential Report; An Evaluation of the Economic and Human Resources of a Rural Oregon County.
INSTITUTION	Oregon State Dept. of Employment, Salem.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Sep 68
NOTE	106p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58
DESCRIPTORS	Economic Factors, *Economic Research, Employment Services, Jobs, *Low Income Counties, *Manpower Needs, Manpower Utilization, *Occupational Information, Resources, Rural Areas, *Rural Economics, Surveys
IDENTIFIERS	Oregon

ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1968 report summarizes the program findings relative to Polk County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of the economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 2 supervisors, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 17 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Polk County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of the area's relationship to the western United States, a proposed 4-H Club Education Center, a general description of the area, historical notes, population trends, agriculture, nonagricultural industries, employment distribution, natural resources, government and tax structure, payrolls and spendable income, the labor force, human resources, vocational training, occupational groups, and the methodology employed in the study. Two figures, 15 tables, and a 10-item bibliography are included. (MJB)

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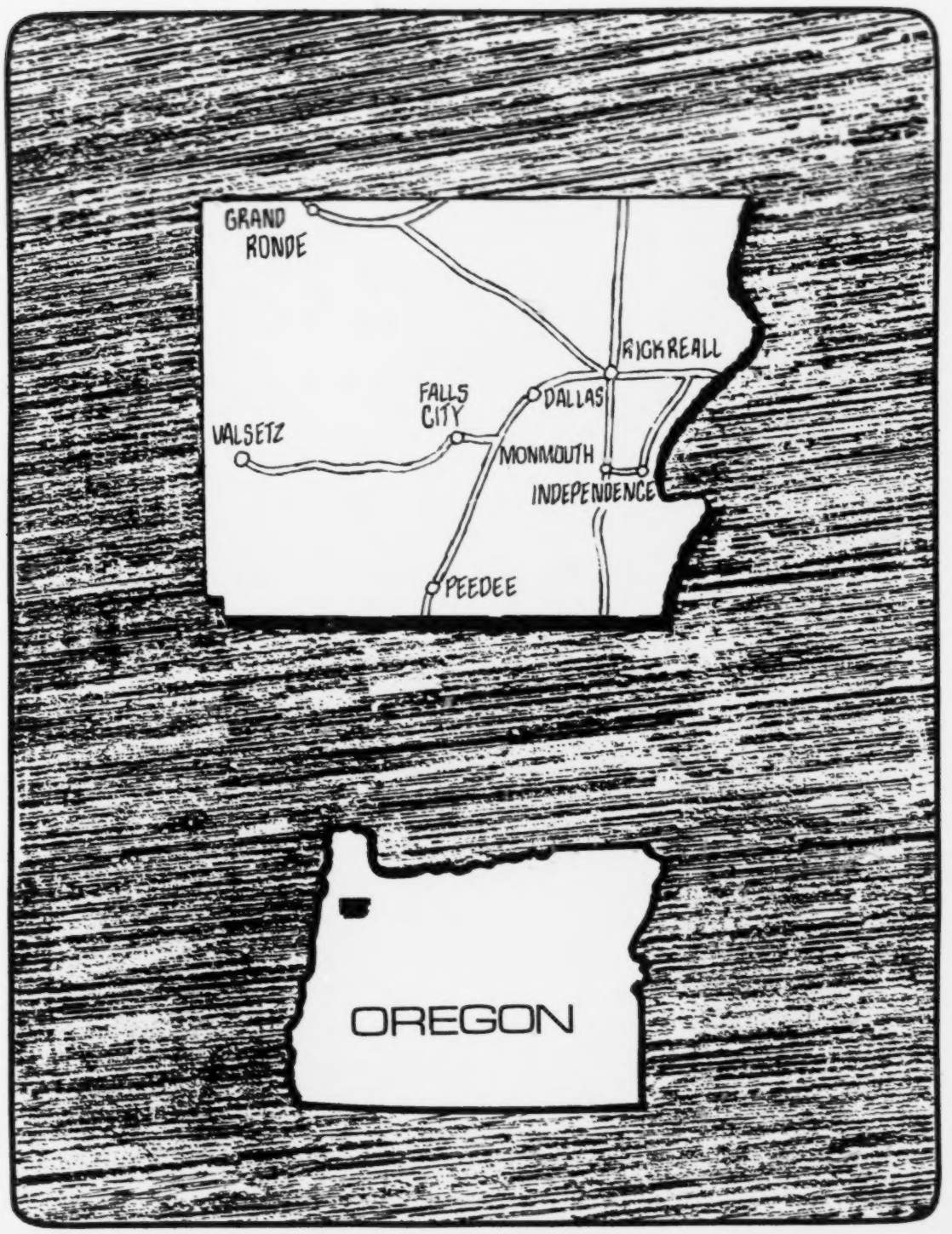

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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

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APPLICANT OCCUPATIONAL POTENTIAL AND ECONOMIC BASE REPORT FOR
POLK COUNTY OREGON

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
SERVICE FOR EVERYONE
LOCAL STATE NATIONAL

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
POLK COUNTY
OREGON

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COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES

OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

J. N. PEET, COMMISSIONER

PREPARED BY
OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ELDON CONE, DIRECTOR
HAROLD TAPP, RURAL AREA REPRESENTATIVE

SEPTEMBER 1968

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AREA RELATIONSHIP
TO THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

All travel times shown on the map to the right are for travel over the most direct highway route from Dallas, Oregon.

Average highway speeds vary somewhat. The travel from Dallas to Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles is mostly over modern high speed freeways. Average speed over routes to the east is closer to 55 miles per hour. In the county speeds average under 50 miles per hour.

Air passengers emplaning for out-of-state destinations would have to go to either Salem or Portland since Polk County has only one airport limited to private planes.

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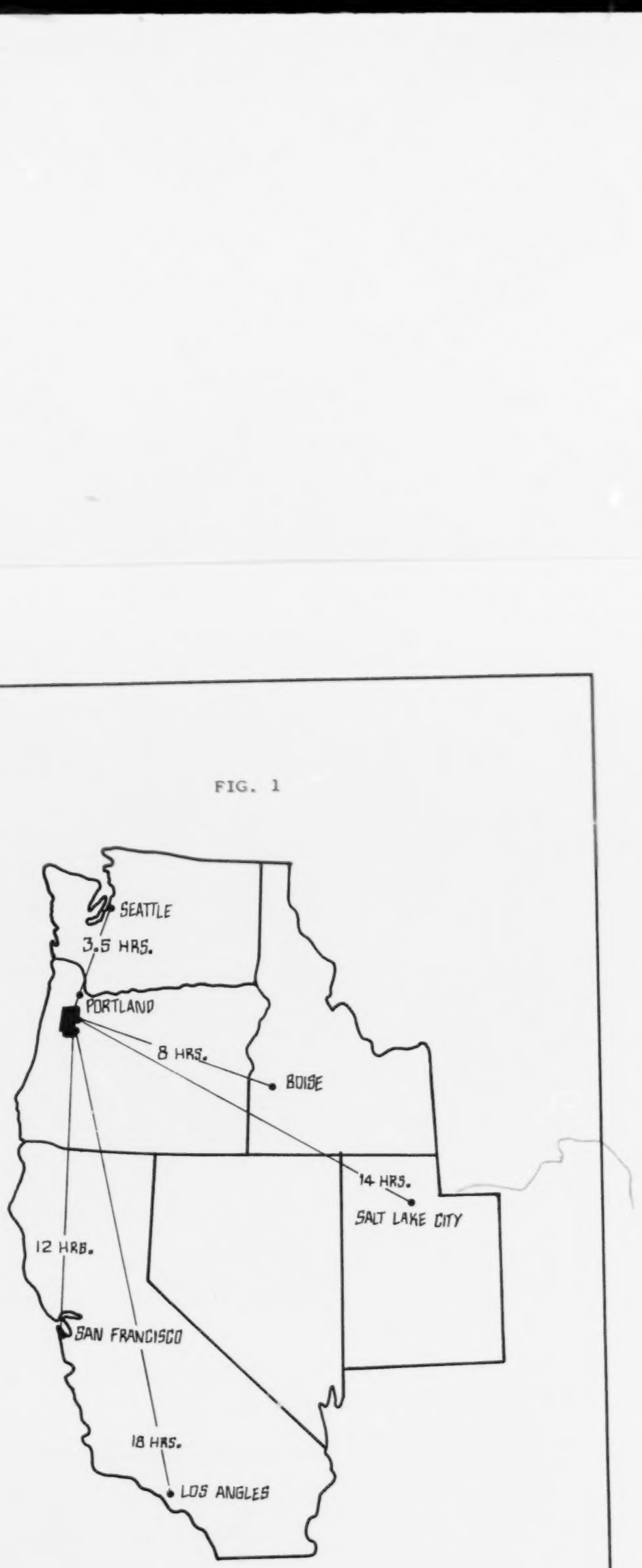

INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent Employment Service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

(a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.

(b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.

(c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.

(d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.

(e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon Department of Employment under the authorization of, and with funds provided by, the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the program findings with relation to Polk County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of four months by a Mobile Team composed of two supervisors, one counselor, one labor area analyst and seventeen temporary personnel hired in Polk County expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

* * * * * * *

LOCATION OF PROPOSED 4-H CENTER FOR OREGON. COURTESY OREGON STATER, OREGON

PROPOSED 4-H CLUB EDUCATION CENTER

Definite plans are underway to set up a comprehensive educational and training center in Polk County by the Oregon 4-H Foundation. The center will be located on a 720-acre farm less than ten miles from Salem in the Zena area. The farm extends for about a mile along the second highest elevation on the Willamette Valley floor and lies on five different levels of geological faults. In the last 29 years, the current owner has developed the property into a prime recreational site by building ten small lakes or ponds and by planting some 200,000 trees of wide variety and size.

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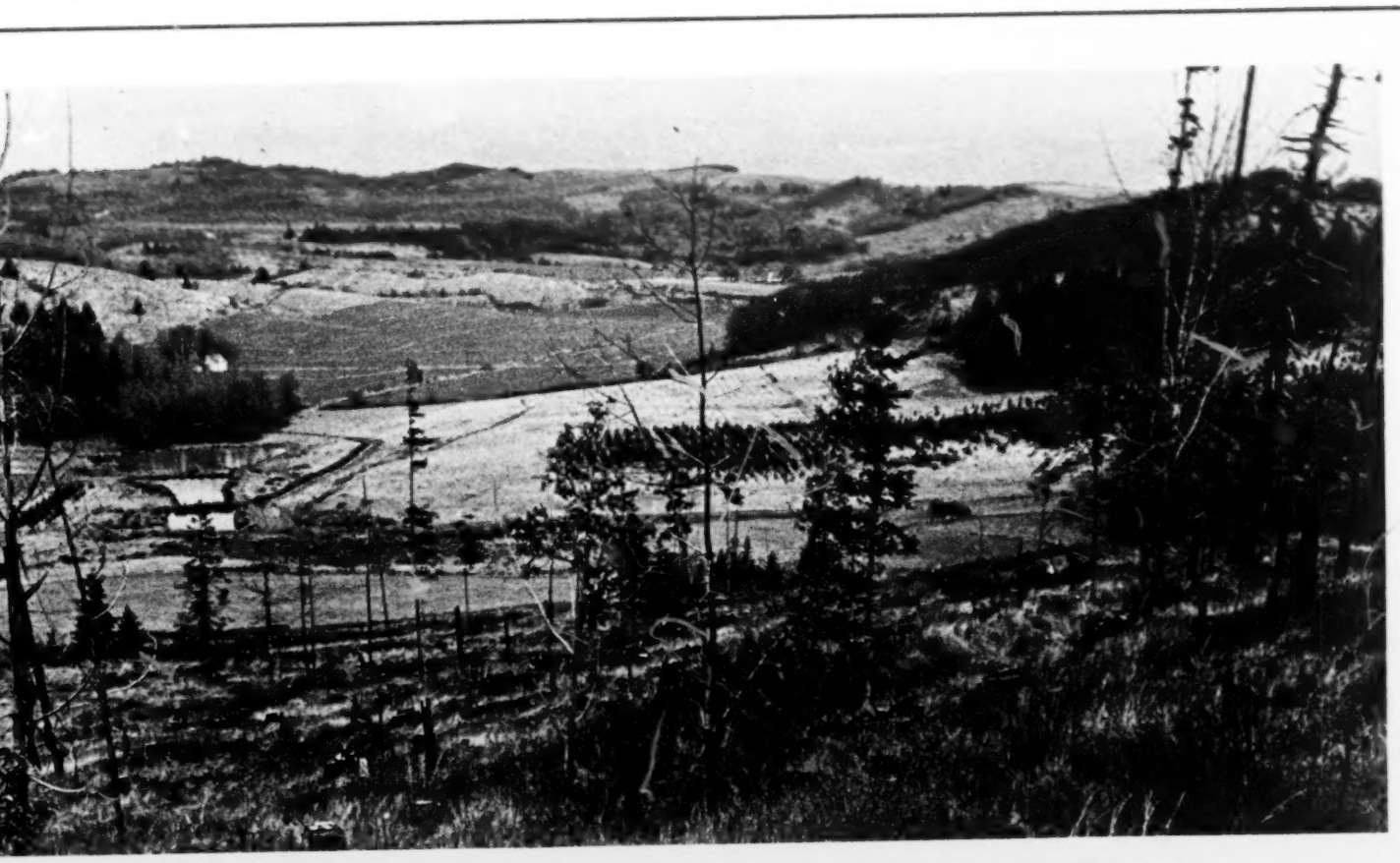

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EDUCATION CENTER

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The center will be the first in the west and will provide not only training in conservation, game management, leadership and other programs for Oregon's approximately 37,000 4-H club members, but will be used by other youth groups, colleges, schools, and civic groups as a conference and training facility. Buildings envisioned in the future, in addition to existing structures, are a conference building, a dining hall, an art center and a series of five recreation and training centers. Facilities are also planned for trailer and camper parking. The center will be financed through a voluntary pay-as-you-go plan. The advantages to Polk County and to the State of Oregon in general, are tremendous and many of the future leaders and workers in conservation, business, and the field of science will have received part of their education and training through this facility.

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
POLK COUNTY
OREGON
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Polk County lies roughly midway along the west side of the Willamette Valley. It covers an area of 708 square miles which slopes generally in an eastern direction from the Coast Mountain Range to the Willamette River. Except for the extreme western part of the county, the area is generally level to gently rolling. There is a westerly trending line of hills near the center of the county which cuts the county into north and south sectors.

The geographic center of the county is approximately 60 miles by high speed highway from Portland, Oregon, and 14 miles from the State Capital at Salem. The county has natural boundaries in the form of the Willamette River on the east, and the Coast Range on the west, but Yamhill County to the north and Benton County to the south are both continuations of the Western Willamette Valley.

CLIMATE

The county has a temperate, almost marine, climate. Annual precipitation ranges from approximately 40 inches in the area east of Highway 99W to approximately three times that amount in the hill area along the southwest boundary. Normally, around one-half of the total amount falls during the November - January period. There is

very little precipitation during through September. That portion which falls in the form of snow ground more than a few days even

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GENERAL

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very little precipitation during the period from June through September. That portion of the precipitation which falls in the form of snow seldom stays on the ground more than a few days even at the higher elevations.

Mean temperatures range from around 40 degrees in the winter months to the high sixties in the summer, although periods below freezing during the winter and as high as 100 degrees in summer are not uncommon.

GENERAL

Of the approximate 473,000 acres of land surface in the county, roughly 17 percent is in public ownership. Almost all of the government land is in commercial timber stands, which are administered on a sustained yield basis. Other government holdings are in parks, roads, etc. The area is served by approximately 668 miles of state and county maintained roads, plus a negligible amount of timber access roads maintained by the federal government.

Population centers[1/] are in Dallas (County Seat 5,650) Monmouth (4,200) and Independence (2,380). That part of Salem lying in Polk County is estimated at approximately 5,000. Roughly 48 percent of the total population resides outside the various incorporated areas. One-third of the population and most of the nonagricultural industry are centered in Dallas and West Salem.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREAS

Almost the whole of Polk County is within easy commuting distance of Salem. The only exceptions are the Valsetz, Falls City, Pedee and Grand Ronde areas, which carry very little population. As a result there is a considerable amount of worker interchange. Also, because the county does not have a sufficient amount of nonagricultural industry to support the population, many workers commute out of the county to places of employment in

1/ All population figures are from 1965 estimates of the Oregon Population Research Center.

7

Marion, Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties. Some workers commute as far away as Portland. Oddly enough, and despite the heavy out-commuting, many workers also commute into the county. Tables on pages 43 and 46 present a resume of the findings with regard to commuters. In analyzing the commuting pattern, it appears that many of the commuters elect to live in Polk County because of the availability of housing and the opportunity to raise at least part of the family food on small plots connected with the house or some other economic reason. Many of the workers choose to live in Polk County and commute to work elsewhere because of a preference for gracious suburban living.

The majority of the commuters commute into Salem because of the employment opportunities offered in the downtown business district and in state government.

INDUSTRY

The industry of Polk County will receive a more complete coverage on pages 18 through 21. Therefore, the description here will be general and brief.

The basic industry is manufacturing in which the lumber and wood products portion carries the bulk of year around manpower usage and an even greater portion of the wage and salary income. As a major industry, lumber processing is not new to Polk County, one of the largest mills having been in continuous operation since the turn of the century. There are no pulp, hardboard or paper plants in the county, but a considerable tonnage of chips and waste are shipped out of the county to processing plants elsewhere.

Government with roughly 30 percent of the total nonagricultural employment ranks second in industry. The presence of a major state supported college accounts for the unusually high percentage of employment in this segment.

Agriculture, being seasonal, varies in the number of workers employed, but is an important part of Polk County economy, the 1967 gross agricultural income being in excess of $14.5 million. Products are well diversified with livestock and tree fruits each accounting for more than 25 percent, cereals roughly 16 percent, and vegetables nine percent. Here, as in other areas, consolida-

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tion and mechanization of farms has caused a downward trend in agricultural employment.

Retail trade accounts for only 16 percent of industry employment due to the county's close proximity to the Salem metropolitan area. Many residents prefer to shop across the county line because of the wider shopper choice and, in the case of many commuters, convenience to their jobs.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

Well-located modern housing, either for sale or rent, is extremely scarce in Polk County. Prices both for sale and rentals are on the reasonable side, but really modern units are more or less scarce. A considerable amount of new construction is in progress in the West Salem area, but most of the new housing is sold before completion.

At the time of the 1960 census, over 35 percent of all the housing units in the county were more than 30 years old, and roughly two-thirds of these older houses were deteriorated, with one out of four being dilapidated. More than one in every ten of the older houses had no plumbing. Judged solely on outward appearance, the percentage of deteriorated housing is now approximately the the same, with many of the houses which were more than thirty years old in 1960 now close to 40 years old, but still in use. These older houses constitute the bulk of the cheap housing which has attracted low income groups to the county, just as the newer, well-located modern housing in the West Salem district has turned that portion of the county into a bedroom area for the high income group who work in Marion County.

Polk County has recognized the housing needs of the low income family, and two projects are now being maintained, one in West Salem for elderly people only, and one in Independence for all ages. Families with incomes of less than $3,600 annually are eligible for residence at very reasonable rates. An additional allowance of $300 is made for each child. At the other extreme two outstanding retirement facilities are located in the county, one a plush condominium, and the other a planned recreational type sub-division with individual homes.

There is no overall county-wide land use zoning, but the peripheral areas surrounding the principal population centers are zoned for use. In fact, in the case of the West Salem area, considerable more than just the peripheral area is involved. The progress that has been made in this direction should be of some help in future residential development, but some further steps should be taken to protect the soil rich agricultural lands on the valley floor from further encroachment by either housing development or industry. County-wide zoning is actually the appropriate answer to the problem of county-wide development of all facets of the area economy.

SCHOOLS

The school facilities in Polk County are generally excellent, with the possible exception of some in outlying areas where the income is insufficient to support complete curriculums.

There are 17 elementary schools, three junior highs, five high schools, and four private schools. The pupil-teacher ratio averages in the low twenties and better than 90% of the teachers have at least a baccalaureate degree.

There is no in-school training, of a vocational nature, beyond high school, and that offered in high school is very limited, consisting of office practices, wood and metal shop and vocational agriculture.

Polk County has one fully accredited college, Oregon College of Education, located in Monmouth. The school first opened its doors in 1861, and offers degrees of B.A., B.S., M.A., and M.S. While specializing in teacher training, O.C.E. offers a well-rounded general studies program. Current enrollment is in excess of 2,700 students.

The Household Survey uncovered a considerable need for adult education, both basic and vocational, and some 1,400 residents indicated interest in vocational training.

A substantial number of these have been tested and counseled and some referred to training situations. The distances involved and low income level preclude many applicants from taking advantage of the excellent vocational and educational facilities located in the Salem Area.

CHURCHES

There are 47 pastored churches wi
5,577 covering 21 denominations,
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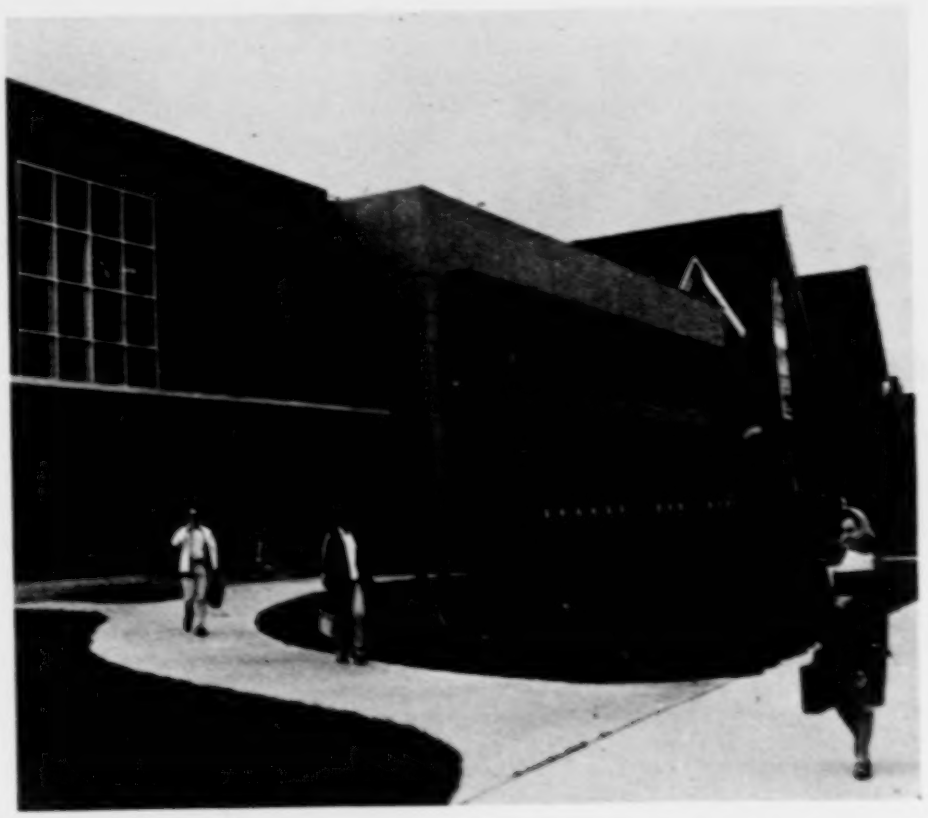
CHURCHES

There are 47 pastored churches with a total membership of 5,577 covering 21 denominations, and representing approximately 16% of the total population. Membership in most churches is small and many pastors are supplementing their incomes with outside employment.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

Almost all of the major fraternal organizations have lodges or chapters in the county. Major service organizations are well represented including the agricultural associations. In addition there are several promotional groups such as the Dallas Civic Club and Gala. Veterans' organizations and youth groups are also well represented.



A FEW OF THE BUILDINGS ON THE CAMPUS OF OREGON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AT MONMOUTH.

HISTORICAL

It seems very likely that Polk County was visited by the same trappers and explorers who followed the Willamette to its source in the early 1800's and later established outposts on the Umpqua in what is now Douglas County in the 1820's. If any of them tarried in the area, it is not of record. This is not surprising; the county only has two streams worth noting, both of which rise in the coast range, both of which, contrary to Oregon geography, flow east, and neither of which have enough stream flow in the summer months to support very much in the way of game or aquatic life.

As a matter of fact the first Caucasian of record in Polk County was one George Gay, a seafaring man who wandered up the California coast, turned inland on the Umpqua and, after a very brief stay at the Hudson's Bay post at Elk Creek, continued his journey along the trappers' trails toward Vancouver. He finally stopped in what is now Northeastern Polk County in 1835. Liking what he found there (or perhaps being tired of wandering) he "took up" land and made his niche in history secure by later building the first brick house in Polk County in 1843. In fact, there are some claims that it was also the first brick residence anywhere in the Pacific Northwest. This has been challenged, however, just as any claim that takes in a great deal of territory usually is. The merits of the arguments, both pro and con, are not really interesting, but it would be helpful if one could learn where Mr. Gay secured his bricks.

Shortly before Mr. Gay built his now famous brick house, settlers began to arrive in the county from the east. However, most of these settled south of the Eola Hills and, when one stops to think about it, on much better land than Mr. Gay chose as the location for his stay

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ashore. One rather large party of settlers led by a Colonel Gilliam found their way into what is now Southern Polk County in 1844. A settlement was raised, which the good Colonel promptly named Peedee, after a remembered river in his native Carolinas.

Evidently the Colonel was a restless individual, because we next hear of him as a petitioner for a post office in Cynthiana (or Cynthia Ann--more of that later) and, in fact, an applicant for the job of postmaster. Seems he was also teaching the first (and the only, at that time) school in Cynthiana (Cynthia Ann) at the time of making his petition. Not only did Cythiana get a post office, the Colonel was also appointed postmaster. But by this time, Colonel Gilliam had received word of an Indian uprising in Eastern Oregon and had proceeded thither to offer his services. Regrettably, he never returned--but a grateful citizenry along the mid-Columbia remembered him in naming a county there.

Polk County was first organized in 1845 and consisted at that time of all the land area "south of Yamhill County to the California border and lying west of the Willamette River." Two years later, Benton County was formed to the south and, in 1893 Lincoln County was organized to the west. The county boundaries have since remained unchanged. The county seat of Polk County was originally named "Cynthia Ann," in honor of a Mrs. Applegate or "Cynthiana" after the Kentucky birthplace of a Mrs. Loveday, depending on which story one elects to believe. Unfortunately, the post office was established under the name of "Cynthian," which settled neither lady's claim. At this late date, one ponders with regret the fact that the name of the homespun diplomat who suggested changing the name to "Dallas" has been lost to history. Few people realize today that the county seat was named for the vice president of the man for whom the county was named, although both Polk and Dallas had been out of office several years before the town was platted.

Cynthian-cum-Dallas had other troubles, too. First established in the area north of Rickreall Creek, after ten years the county seat was moved, lock, stock and courthouse to the southside of the creek because of a lack of potable water in the old location. At least, that is the excuse given for the move.

Before one leaves Cynthian behind, it might be well to record a single incident as indicative of the temper of the times. In 1852 a miscreant charged with murder was apprehended, tried in the brand new (cost $750) courthouse, convicted and eventually hanged in the courthouse yard. Not, however, until the estate of his victim has been billed for the cost of the proceedings.

The preponderance of the early settlers in Polk County were Southerners and this fact is evident in some of the early place names. Aside from Peedee, there was Dixie (now Rickreall) site of the first (private) school in the county; Buena Vista, site of the first pottery in the state and many others now nonexistent. One thing that could be said about the Polkanians of an earlier day: if they decided they did not like the name of a town they could be quick to change it.

Thus, we see the enterprising locality of Cincinnati, which rose, flourished, and came within two votes of being the State Capital in 1851. A natural decline set in when the population and business migrated across the Willamette to Salem. But who can say why the inhabitants that remained decided to change the name to Eola?

Then there was the town of O'Neals Mills, the first post office in Polk County. Through the years it has been Nesmith, then Hudson, and now seems to have settled on Ellendale. And there was Sugar Loaf, which became Valsetz in gratitude to the Valley and Siletz Railroad; Doaks Ferry which became Lincoln when it became a seaport and went back to Doaks Ferry when the railroad put the seaport out of business. Even the town of Independence was once twain, with one town being called E. A. Thorp's Independence and the other known as Henry Hill's Independence, but both were incorporated as simply "Independence" in 1868.

Modern day Polk County history begins around the turn of the century. With the establishment by Thurston Brothers of a lumber mill having an annual capacity of 14 MM. board feet, the county began gradually to turn from strictly agricultural pursuits. The same mill is still in existence, being today known as the Willamette Lumber Company, and has a board footage capacity approximately six times that of the original mill.

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Historically Speaking, Polk

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Other nonagricultural industries have grown correspondingly. The "Dallas Machine and Locomotive Works," which began operations in 1919 with 31 employees has, through a series of shifts and product changes now emerged as the "Towmotor Division" of the giant Caterpillar Tractor Company, with ten times the number of employees that began with the original firm.

Most of the history of Polk County, both early day and modern, is fragmentary and scattered through more than a dozen thin volumes and commemorative pamphlets. The earnest delver after historical truths is, however, quite frequently rewarded for patience by such odd gems as the Monmouth-Independence Railway which offered what was perhaps the only train ride in the world for a nickel; or the saga of the "Dallas Oregons," an amateur basketball team which toured the nation in the early 1900's a la Harlem Globe Trotters--and with about the same degree of success. Then there was a James Marshall who tarried awhile in Polk County, but decided the area did not offer sufficient opportunity for exercise of his talents as a millwright. He went to California where he later achieved some notoriety in connection with a mining excitement in that state.

Certainly, there is enough of historical interest in Polk County to invite the attention of an historian. In retrospect it seems regrettable that no one has ever taken the time or trouble to put all the data together in a single volume.

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TABLE I

POLK COUNTY
POPULATION TRENDS
1950 - 1968

1950 TOTAL	1960 TOTAL	1960 MALE	1960 FEMALE	AGE GROUPS	1968 TOTAL
8,222	8,605	4,308	4,297	Under 16	12,314
3,577	3,355	1,627	1,728	16 thru 24	5,179
3,836	2,855	1,402	1,453	25 thru 34	3,354
3,587	3,384	1,614	1,770	35 thru 44	3,823
2,789	3,037	1,556	1,481	45 thru 54	3,769
2,239	2,447	1,232	1,215	55 thru 64	2,995
2,067	2,840	1,388	1,452	65 & Over	3,854
26,317	26,523	13,127	13,396	TOTALS	35,288

1/ Total 16 years of age and over.

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POLK COUNTY
POPULATION TRENDS
1950 - 1968

1960 MALE	1960 FEMALE	AGE GROUPS	1968 TOTAL	1968 MALE	1968 FEMALE
4,308	4,297	Under 16	12,314	NA	NA
1,627	1,728	16 thru 24	5,179	2,164	3,015
1,402	1,453	25 thru 34	3,354	1,589	1,765
1,614	1,770	35 thru 44	3,823	1,811	2,012
1,556	1,481	45 thru 54	3,769	1,871	1,898
1,232	1,215	55 thru 64	2,995	1,539	1,456
1,388	1,452	65 & Over	3,854	1,782	2,072
13,127	13,396	TOTALS	35,288	10,756[1/]	12,218[1/]

and over.

POPULATION

In the decade ending in 1950, the population of Polk County increased by 6,550, or approximately 33 percent. During the next ten years the number stayed approximately level. Subsequent to 1960, another upsurge set in, resulting in an increase of 8,765, or approximately 36 percent in the 7.8 years ending in January of 1968.

While no actual data is available for any period prior to the study made by the Smaller Communities Program, it appears probable that the latest upswing is largely attributable to use of the county by Marion County workers as a bedroom area. As of the date of the Household Study (January 7 - 13, 1968), 2,449 Polk County residents were commuting to work in Marion County, almost all in year around full-time jobs. In addition, it appears this number of commuters-out would be considerably increased during the second and third quarters of each year, when food processing is in full swing. A fuller study of the commuters-out is found on pages 43 through 46.

Expansion of Oregon College of Education at Monmouth has also played a part in the population expansion. Total enrollment is up approximately 1,000 from 1960. Approximately 800 of the total 2,747 enrollment are domiciled in dormitories which have increased their capacity by 600 since 1960.

In addition, there has been an expansion of approximately 1,000 wage and salary jobs in the various industries of the county. These alone could very well account for nearly one-half of the population increase.

Lastly, in the process of population shifts, it appears that there has been a change in the type of family, in general. Both the largest positiv
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general. Both the largest positive increase and the largest percentage increase of any age group in the county during the past seven years has come in those under the age of 16. Of the total population increase of 8,765 (36 percent) in the past eight years, 3,700 were in the under 16 group. This represents an increase of approximately 43 percent in the age group, and accounts for close to 38 percent of the total population increase in the county.

Some of the increase in this group may have come from the tail end of the population explosion, but it seems likely that the greater part was the result of the settling of large migrant families in the area during the last few years. Almost all of these families previously wintered elsewhere and had not yet arrived in the area at the time (April) of the 1960 census. As a matter of fact, some of these now settled migrants will probably not be found in Polk County in April of any year.

Notwithstanding, a study of the group other than migrant workers who have come to Polk County in the past five years shows that this group also includes many families with a more than average number of sub-teen children.

The 16 to 24 year age group accounts for slightly more than 1,800 of the total increase. In relation to the total current population this age group also shows an increase over the percentage of 1960. It appears a good portion of the increase in this group has come from the expansion of Oregon College of Education. However, it is also worth noting that the under 16 and over 65 groups were the only ones showing any substantial increase in the 1950-60 decade and it seems probable that most of the under 16 increase in that decade has now moved into the 16 - 24 year group.

One of the striking facts brought out by the Household Study was the high percentage of females in the total population 16 years of age and over. This percentage was highest in the 16 to 24 year group which includes almost the total enrollment at Oregon College of Education. The total impact of the enrollment is not known but almost 75 percent of those in dorm living were females, which indicates that the college group could account to some extent for the preponderance (nearly 60 percent) of females in this age group.

The over 65 group is also heavily weighted to the distaff side. The percent of the total increase in this group is almost exactly the same as the percentage of increase for the total population, but the percentage of increase for females is much greater than for males. A clue to the reasons for this may be found in the fact that at one large retirement facility, opened since 1960, the females outnumber the males by almost three to one. Females also outnumbered males in all the other age groups except the 55 through 64 year group. In none of the other groups, however, was the ratio so pronounced as in the 16 to 24 and 65 and over groups.

Because employment data for Polk County has always been intermingled with that for Marion County, it is a little difficult to assess the relation of employment increases within the county to the upswing in population. It is known that there was an increase of approximately 700 jobs in unemployment insurance covered employment during

MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL - DALLAS.

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the seven years ending with 1967. This, alone, could account for a considerable number of the new inhabitants. Missing from the employment data are the numbers of new jobs in noncovered employment, plus possible increases in the numbers of self-employed. There have undoubtedly been some increases in these segments, but the percentage cannot be definitely established.

Presently, it appears that the upward population trend in Polk County will continue at least through the next decade, although perhaps not at such a sharp rate of climb as in the past seven years. The outlook is for increased use as a bedroom area for Salem workers, particularly if additional crossings of the Willamette River are provided. Presently operating employers in Polk County are also optimistic concerning future upward trends in the number of jobs within the county. Some vigorous research and sound planning for orderly growth is also in process; hence, a population of 50,000 by 1980 is not entirely out of the question.

CAPITAL MANOR - RETIREMENT FACILITY, WEST SALEM.

AGRICULTURE

According to the latest agricultural census in Polk County (1964) there were 1,235 farms in existence having a total acreage of 215,054. A steady decrease in the number of farms is evidenced by the 1954 total of 1,605 and the 1959 total of 1,363. The total acreage is also decreasing while the average size of farms is increasing. Approximately one-half of the total number of farms are operated by full-time farmers. The rest while qualifying as farms, are being used mainly as residences, with minimal production of saleable crops. The average value per farm is also increasing, having more than doubled since 1954. More and more of the smaller farmers are either leasing or selling their farms to the larger operators, and then seeking nonfarm employment while generally continuing to resid on the acreage. Farm values per acre have steadily risen over the past fourteen years.

SOIL CONDITIONS

Most of the more than 200,000 acres devoted to agricultural use in Polk County range from level to gently rolling hills and have a soil depth running as high as fifty feet in some cases in the eastern part of the county. High average annual rainfall has resulted in some leaching, with resultant slight mineral deficiencies (particularly phosphate) in some areas. There is a drainage problem in most of the valley floor, with attendant acidity of varying degrees, depending on the locality. Fortunately, the soil problems are susceptible to easy remedy and most of the farm operators are progressive enough to take the necessary remedial measures.

CROPS

In an average year, only a little over half of the total farm acreage is in harvested crop land. There is a considerable amount of diversificati
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Wheat is a distant second with $
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PROCESSING

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siderable amount of diversification, with livestock and tree fruits each accounting for slightly more than 25 percent of the total gross agricultural income of nearly $14.7 million. Cereals account for approximately 16 percent and vegetables almost nine percent of the total gross. The remainder of the gross income is widely scattered among a variety of cash crops, with only one additional crop (mint) bringing in a gross return of more than $.5 million.

Among the individual returns, cherries are the leading money producer, with an almost $3 million gross return. Wheat is a distant second with $1.6 million, with dairying not far behind at $1.2 million. Other individual returns with a gross of more than $.5 million (in order of gross) are beans, cattle, poultry and mint.

PROCESSING

There are a number of agricultural products processing plants in the county with a total peak employment of over 1,800, producing an annual payroll in excess of $3 million. These processing plants provide year-round employment for over 300 persons, rising to the high of 1,800 during the summer season. The majority of these plants process vegetables, but a substantial amount of poultry and seed processing is also done.

OUTLOOK

The gross agricultural income from livestock and livestock products has shown a steady increase in the years 1965 through 1967. If the plans for a multiple water resource development in the county are carried out as specified in the Willamette River Project affecting Polk County, this income can be expected to increase. Acreage profiting by increased irrigation in the eastern part of the county would presumably go into forage crops for additional livestock, but some acreage would probably go immediately into crop production. However, there is a decline in sheep probably due to the fact that commercial farms are growing in size. Since much of the county is adaptable to sheep production and prices are favorable, farmers are being encouraged to raise more sheep, and the trend could be reversed. Polk County is a major

cereal crop-producing county and small grains are increasing. The production of peppermint has increased rapidly over the last three years and if the trend continues will soon be a million dollar crop. Tree fruits have shown a very substantial gain, the 1967 income rising almost $1 million over the previous year. Emphasis is being placed on cherries and prunes. Acreage devoted to small fruits such as strawberries shows an increase and will undoubtedly continue this trend.

In 1967, vegetables accounted for almost $1.3 million of the gross farm income with the leaders being beans and sweet corn. The production of sugar beet seed has risen sharply since 1965, as a goodly portion of the beet seed used in the western states is now grown locally. Farm forestry has shown a steady decline as many small farms have been logged out.

The two major problems existing in the county are acute water shortage and lack of adequate land zoning. The

STRAWBERRIES ARE BIG BUSINESS IN POLK COUNTY.

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proposed irrigation projects, Monmouth-Dallas, Red Prairie and Luckiamute, when completed will change the complexion of the county from dry land to irrigated farming. Domestic water is also a very real problem and present studies in the Luckiamute area may provide a solution for several communities. The presently considered land zoning ordinances, if approved, will tend to alleviate the steady encroachment on farm lands by industrial and commercial use. If these projects are carried to completion, the outlook for agriculture in Polk County in the next twenty years is extremely bright. With the advent of new and improved methods being introduced by the County Extension Services, farming should progress at a steady pace. However, as mechanization of the larger farms increases in the future, employment prospects in farm work for the untrained migrant workers who are currently settling in the county will be substantially reduced. Immediate and continued planning is necessary in order to educate and retrain these persons who are now a part of the permanent active labor force.

DAIRY CATTLE ON A POLK COUNTY FARM.

TABLE II

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS
POLK COUNTY
1965 - 1967

LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	1965	1966	1967
Cattle and Calves	$ 545,000	$ 671,000	$ 758,000
Hogs	105,000	127,000	139,000
Sheep and Lambs	240,000	290,000	287,000
Dairy Products	1,168,000	1,291,000	1,224,000
Poultry & Poultry Products	955,000	1,102,000	1,294,000
Total Animal Products	$3,013,000	$3,481,000	$3,702,000
CROPS			
Cereals	$ 2,393,000	$ 2,707,000	$ 2,390,000
Hay	228,000	339,000	332,000
Grass & Legume Seeds	1,567,000	1,688,000	1,166,000
Specialty Field Crops (Hops, Mint)	536,000	710,000	926,000
Tree Fruits & Nuts	2,595,000	2,899,000	3,884,000
Small Fruits (Berries)	553,000	887,000	662,000
Vegetables (Including Potatoes)	856,000	1,101,000	1,273,000
Specialty Horticultural Crops	115,000	189,000	204,000
Farm and Forestry	225,000	200,000	150,000
Total Crops	$ 9,068,000	$10,720,000	$10,987,000
TOTAL Gross Agricultural Income	$12,081,000	$14,201,000	$14,689,000

NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

In January 1968 Manufacturing accounted for 37 percent (2,210) of all the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Polk County, with lumber and wood products providing employment for 61 percent (1,350) of all manufacturing. The manufacturing of other durables is second with 25 percent, followed by food with approximately 11 percent. Non-durables account for the balance.

More than half of the workers in manufacturing are evenly divided between the machine trades and miscellaneous occupations. Almost one in every four nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Polk County are employed in the area of logging and wood products. There are a number of large mills in the county processing fir species and some hemlock, and while the sustained yield harvest is below the operating requirements of the mills at present, as long as a supply of timber is available in adjoining counties, the industry will continue to hold its own. Any future employment expansion in the division would come in the area of re-manufacture of wood products.

The wood products industry is fairly well-diversified, ranging from finished lumber to plywood to wood cores. The industry is well-stabilized, one of the largest mills being in continuous operation since 1906 and having the distinction of manufacturing more items which require less re-milling than any other sawmill in the northwest. Most of the mills have fairly modern equipment; however, none are in a sophisticated stage of automation such as may be found in the mills of a few major producers elsewhere. There being no hardboard plant or similar facility in the county, wood waste is generally shipped to a neighboring area for use in a pulp mill. Improvement of the water supply would make po this waste locally.

Among the durable goods manufa principal items are industrial carriers (some of which are cu plywood mill machinery. There portion of industry engaged in furniture.

Food processing is a vital par with several large canneries h sonal workers during the peak haps well to point out here th was taken in January, at the l tion. During the period of Ju eral thousand seasonal worker whom are females who are gener to the labor force during the

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GOVERNMENT

In relation to the number of p ment is the second largest ind a total of 1,780 or almost 30 wage and salary jobs. For the segment is divided into educat

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Among the durable goods manufactured in Polk County, the principal items are industrial lift trucks and material carriers (some of which are custom built) and automated plywood mill machinery. There is also a small but sound portion of industry engaged in manufacturing fine church furniture.

Food processing is a vital part of Polk County's economy, with several large canneries hiring great numbers of seasonal workers during the peak harvest season. It is perhaps well to point out here that the Economic Base Report was taken in January, at the low point of cannery operation. During the period of June through September, several thousand seasonal workers are employed, the bulk of whom are females who are generally not soundly attached to the labor force during the remainder of the year.

In addition to the seasonal aspects of food production, there is a minimal amount of year-round employment in bakery goods, and other non-durables such as felt, leather and agricultural feed products.

GOVERNMENT

In relation to the number of persons employed, Government is the second largest industry in Polk County with a total of 1,780 or almost 30 percent of the county's wage and salary jobs. For the purposes of clarity, this segment is divided into education and non-education.

(a) Education - In Polk County, education provided a total of 1,360 jobs, of which 639 are in the professional occupations. Generally speaking, these professional jobs require a baccalaureate degree as a minimum, and the latest reports show that approximately 95 percent of those so employed had such a degree. One reason for the preponderance of jobs in education is the location of a major college in Polk County. One factor indicating a possible future replacement need is that more than half of those employed are females. About half of the workers are found in two categories: Clerical with 422, and Service with 267.

(b) Noneducation - Due to the close proximity of the State Capital at Salem, much of the state governmental employment usually found in other counties is non-existent in Polk. This accounts primarily for the low (seven percent) employment in Government, Noneducation. About one-fourth of the total workers in the division are female, most of whom are in clerical capacities in county and city employment.

TRADE

Trade carried only a relatively small (15.9) percentage of the total wage and salary employment of Polk County. This is partly accounted for by the close proximity of excellent shopper facilities in nearby Salem, and partly by the fact that a high percentage of the retail sales are handled by small, owner operated facilities. Not to be disregarded is the influence of the commuters-out, many of whom are employed in Salem and take advantage of the excellent shopper choice offered in the downtown area of that city, either on their noon hour, or on their way home from work.

Almost one-half of the wage and salary workers in Trade are female and nearly one-third of the jobs are in the Service occupations. Currently operating employers are expecting to add approximately ten percent to their present employment within the next five years. This forecast expansion, when combined with the workers who will be needed to replace workers currently employed, will provide work opportunities for approximately 150 additional workers in retail trade in the next five years. Job opportunities will be about evenly divided, according to employer forecasts, between the Service and the Sales occupations. There is also a relatively small wholesale trade segment, which is quite active.

The employment increase predicted by presently operating employers may be on the conservative side. Any one of a number of things which might happen, such as the crossing of the Willamette River with a modern bridge, could cause overnight population expansion with concomitant demand for retail facilities far in excess of anything now projected.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

The Service and Miscellaneous div
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SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

The Service and Miscellaneous division of nonagricultural industry in Polk County is surprisingly healthy for an area in such close proximity to a city the size of Salem. Altogether, the industry division accounts for 8.6 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the county, as well as a sizeable portion of the nonagricultural self-employment. With regard to both percentage of total wage and salary employment and self-employment, the personal services segment of the division are in an excellent position, as are medical and legal services, although to a lesser extent. Repair services, amusement and recreation, and non-profit services are all low, insofar as wage employment may be concerned.

Wage and salary work in the professional services other than medico-legal segment is practically non-existent, although there is a fair amount of self-employment lodged in this area.

Everything considered, practically all of the services necessary, or even desirable, is to be found in the county, with the exception of some of the highly specialized professional and/or technical services--and these are ordinarily available in nearby Salem.

Of the wage and salary jobs in the division, approximately 60 percent are held by females; mostly in the Service occupations, which constitutes nearly 40 percent of the total jobs in the division.

Other than the Service occupations, the only major occupational group holding a large percentage of the total jobs is the Professional, Technical and Managerial. A high percentage of the Professional jobs, chiefly in the medical services, are also held by females.

Currently operating employers who were asked to estimate their future employment have indicated they expect an employment expansion in the neighborhood of some 20 percent in the next four years. Mostly, this expansion is expected to come in the medical services and in the Professional, Technical and Service occupations. Because of the high percentage of female workers, a better than average

replacement need can also be expected. The division can, therefore, be expected to provide a fruitful source of jobs in the future. It also seems likely that the personal services and repair services segments, neither of which forecast any appreciable expansion, may experience additions not currently expected.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

This combined industrial division holds slightly less than three percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs of Polk County. Notwithstanding, the county is very well served in all three of the individual segments of the division.

Most of the goods sold in the area, for instance, are transported in by jobbers and wholesalers from Portland and nearby Salem. Manufactured products from the county are to some extent shipped out of the area in the producers rolling stock, with the associated jobs being hidden in the manufacturing total. Factually, most of the Transportation industry located in the county is engaged in transportation of raw material supplies for the lumber and wood products industries.

One major and one feeder railroad line serves the area in the matter of freight, as do three scheduled motor carriers.

Passenger service is by interstate bus along highways 99 and 22 with adequate service to all points except the southwestern part of the county. Salem city busses provide interurban service to West Salem. There is no scheduled plane service into the county, although charter service is available from a small, but excellent landing field near Dallas. One major airline serves nearby Salem (16 miles from Dallas) and most of the major airlines serve Portland, less than 50 miles distant.

In the matter of communications the area is well served by Pacific Northwest Bell, with direct dialing to any point. One local (Dallas) radio station provides excellent local coverage and has a wide audience. Commercial television is available from Portland and Eugene, and one NET station from Corvallis is within viewing range.

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Electric power is supplied to the county by six different distributors, only two of which are classed as public utilities. The remainder are either municipal utility districts or, as in one case, a private system supplying a company town. The source of supply is the Northwest Power Pool and is adequate for any presently foreseeable needs. Presently existing distribution systems are adequate for present needs, but a capacity expansion program is under way in Dallas with an early completion date expected.

Although an expansion of the services provided by the combined division is anticipated, there is no presently anticipated expansion of employment within the division.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Roughly one of each 25 wage and salary workers in Polk County are employed in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate division of nonagricultural industry. This industrial division also holds approximately 12 percent of the total nonagricultural self-employment of the county, most of which is lodged in the Insurance and Real Estate segment of the division.

The county is served by two medium-sized independent banks one savings and loan institution, two statewide chain banks, and one limited chain bank with facilities in all the population centers of the county. The lending capability of the combined facilities is probably more than sufficient for any immediately foreseeable needs, and lending policies of all the institutions appear reasonable and in the community interest.

Approximately 60 percent of the wage and salary employment in the division is female, but less than 25 percent of the jobs are in the Clerical occupations ordinarily related to employment on the distaff side.

There is an unusually high percentage of employment in the Service occupations, caused by the lodgement of a retirement facility in the Real Estate segment of the division.

Currently operating employers in the division have forecast an employment expansion for the four years ending in

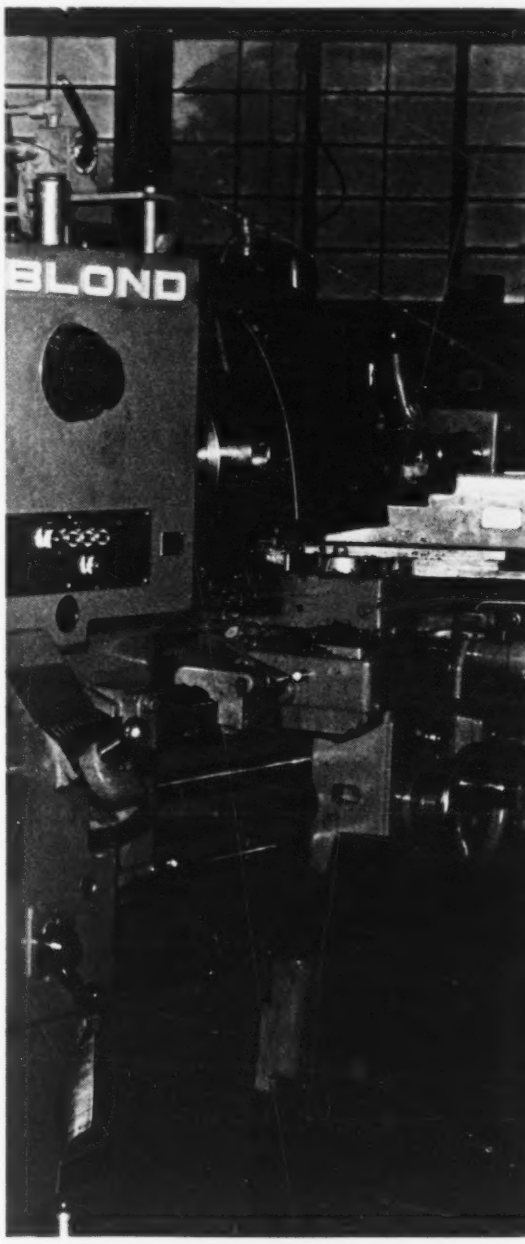
1972 which would amount to approximately 16 percent of the total employment at the time of the study. Most of this expansion is predicted for the financial and real estate segments, and appears altogether reasonable.

CONSTRUCTION

Because the economic study of Polk County was undertaken at what is normally the lowest point of the year for activity in the Construction industry, the data obtained may be to some extent confusing. As a matter of fact, there were nearly as many (109) persons self-employed in the Construction industry at the time of the study as there were wage and salary workers (150).

The majority of the Polk County based construction firms are small, with much of the larger projects being handled by out-of-the-county firms. Nevertheless, the Construction industry which is based in the county is in a healthy state, and normally carries a considerably higher percentage of the total employment than that to be found in January. There was a well-trained nuclei of Structural workers found at the time of the study, but these workers were located by means of the Household Study, rather than being found on the payrolls of the Construction industry. A further analysis of the Household Study reports shows that the average skilled construction worker residing in Polk County was employed in his trade approximately 30 to 35 of the 52 weeks preceding the study.

Outlook for construction in the county is excellent; however, it is problematical whether the work now well in prospect will be done by local firms or by firms from without the county. At any rate, prospects of employment are better than average for the skilled construction worker in Polk County.



MACHINING PARTS FOR LIFT TRUC
COURTESY TOWMOTOR, INC.

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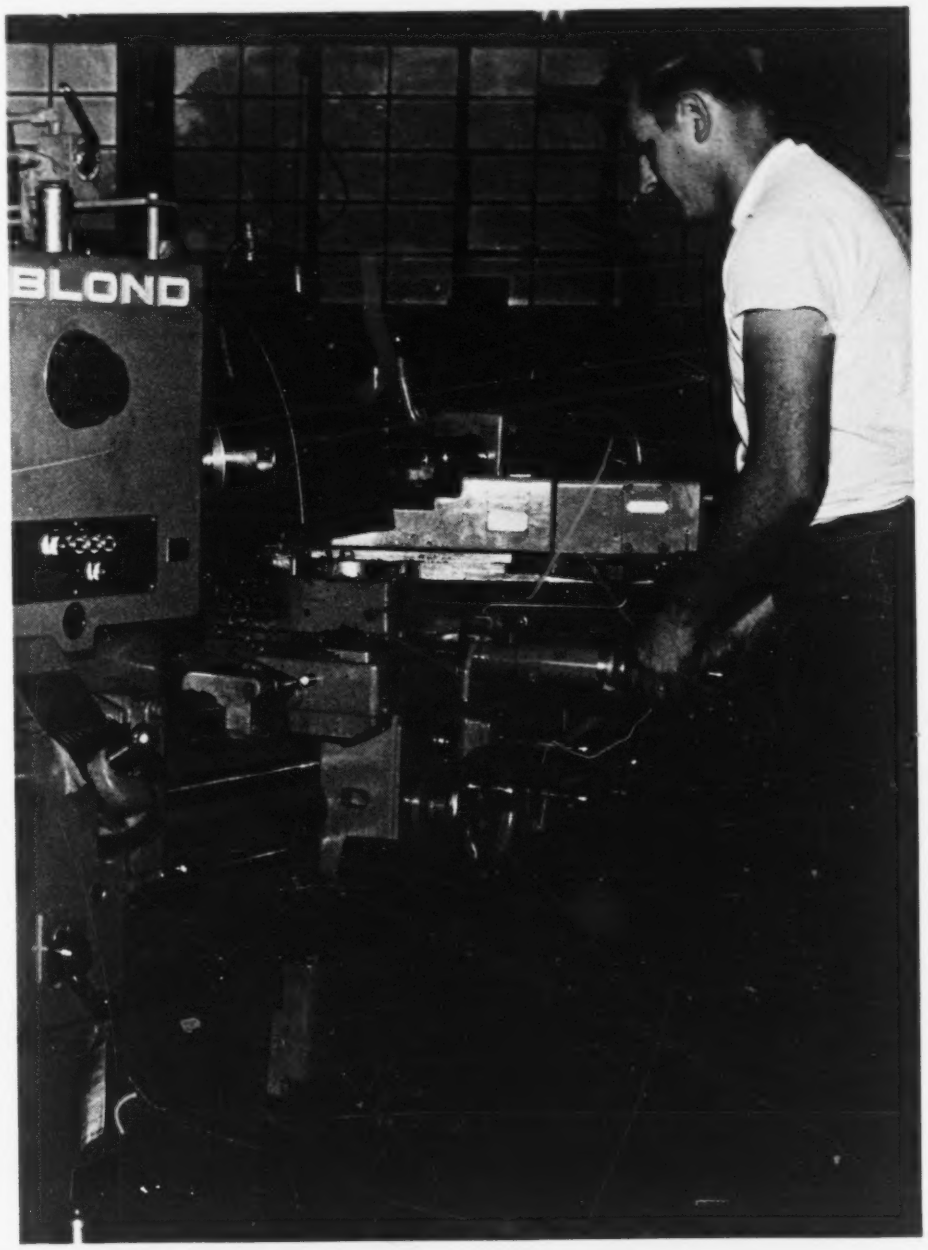

MACHINING PARTS FOR LIFT TRUCKS AT TOWMOTOR, INC.
COURTESY TOWMOTOR, INC.

21

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALA

INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage And Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerical
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	150	10	17	9
MANUFACTURING	2,210	194	232	137
(a) Food	240	42	39	41
(b) Lumber & Wood Products	1,350	80	103	43
(c) Other Manufacturing, Non-Durables	60	25	5	1
(d) Other Manufacturing, Durables	560	47	82	47
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	160	26	22	17
TRADE	960	431	103	75
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	250	155	57	72
SERVICE & MISC.	520	314	187	66
GOVERNMENT (Noneducation)	420	103	111	95
GOVERNMENT (Education)	1,360	735	639	422
TOTAL	6,030	1,968	1,368	893

22

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY

Total Wage And Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Service
150	10	17	9	23	2
2,210	194	232	137	24	57
240	42	39	41	10	6
1,350	80	103	43	5	39
60	25	5	1	1	2
560	47	82	47	8	10
160	26	22	17	1	1
960	431	103	75	224	291
250	155	57	72	40	74
520	314	187	66	16	193
420	103	111	95	0	71
1,360	735	639	422	0	267
6,030	1,968	1,368	893	328	956

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Farm, Fishing, Forestry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural
5	0	0	0	94
2	256	617	187	80
2	56	8	0	39
0	151	515	104	42
0	5	35	7	0
0	58	109	86	120
0	0	6	0	29
0	6	76	15	29
5	0	0	0	1
3	3	7	10	11
15	1	7	0	103
2	2	1	0	10
32	268	714	212	357

UPS WITHIN INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

rocessing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Misc.
0	0	0	94	0
256	617	187	80	618
56	8	0	39	39
151	515	104	42	348
5	35	7	0	4
58	109	86	120	40
0	6	0	29	84
6	76	15	29	141
0	0	0	1	1
3	7	10	11	24
1	7	0	103	17
2	1	0	10	17
268	714	212	357	902

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE
POLK COUNTY
(Week of January 7 - 13, 1968)

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 to 34	35
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYED	727	6.97	174	23.9	22	148	19
FARM OPERATORS	602	5.77	91	13.5	3	116	13
UNPAID FAMILY WORK[1/]	202	1.95	156	77.2	42	61	3
FARM WAGE WORKERS, YEAR AROUND	209	2.00	4	2.3	38	17	5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY							
PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & MANAGERIAL	1,703	16.34	360	21.1	106	319	42
CLERICAL	1,437	13.79	1,070	74.5	149	435	43
SALES	930	8.94	406	43.7	62	156	26
SERVICE	1,532	14.70	963	62.8	291	216	27
FARM, FISHING & FORESTRY	81	.77	2	2.5	12	16	
PROCESS WORKERS	483	4.64	135	27.9	7	161	10
MACHINE TRADES	729	6.99	1	-- -	120	122	17
BENCH WORK	223	2.14	21	23.0	2	43	5
STRUCTURAL	453	4.34	0	-- -	17	79	14
MISCELLANEOUS	1,107	10.62	7	.5	309	183	31
TOTAL	10,418	100.00	3,360	33.1	1,180	2,072	2,60

1/ Includes agricultural

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE
POLK COUNTY
(Week of January 7 - 13, 1968)

Total mployment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & Over
727	6.97	174	23.9	22	148	191	186	112	68
602	5.77	91	13.5	3	116	136	167	101	79
202	1.95	156	77.2	42	61	35	47	15	2
209	2.00	4	2.3	38	17	57	60	31	6
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY									
1,703	16.34	360	21.1	106	319	426	478	318	56
1,437	13.79	1,070	74.5	149	435	431	289	97	36
930	8.94	406	43.7	62	156	261	321	71	59
1,532	14.70	963	62.8	291	216	271	375	285	94
81	.77	2	2.5	12	16	5	19	26	3
483	4.64	135	27.9	7	161	103	95	85	32
729	6.99	1	-- -	120	122	177	183	108	19
223	2.14	21	23.0	2	43	54	101	19	4
453	4.34	0	-- -	17	79	143	132	66	16
1,107	10.62	7	.5	309	183	311	250	54	0
10,418	100.00	3,360	33.1	1,180	2,072	2,601	2,703	1,388	474

agricultural

NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER

Water, or rather the lack of it, is a subject of major concern to most residents of Polk County. The average rainfall in the valley floor comprising the eastern half of the county ranges from 40 to 50 inches per year as compared to 120 to 130 inches in the coast range to the west. While the county is bounded on the east by the Willamette River, a major Oregon stream, only three small rivers serve the rest of the area, the Yamhill River in the north, Rickreall Creek running through the central portion, and the Luckiamute River in the south. Stream flows are high in the winter but low in the summer, flows having been observed as low as three c.f.s. on the Luckiamute. The western half of Polk County is generally deficient in ground water due primarily to the fine-grained, compact, and relatively impermeable sedimentary rocks underlying the area. This rock strata produces shallow wells susceptible to pollution from surface seepage since deeper wells often tap salty water unfit for domestic or irrigation use.

The solution deals with the use of surface water and the development of numerous, small sized reservoirs throughout the county. These would provide additional storage for use during the summer months as well as flood protection during the winter. Several projects designed to alleviate the condition are currently getting underway. The presently planned Monmouth-Dallas Project will not only provide irrigation water for the planned 17,500 acres of potentially irrigable land but will also provide 13.5 c.f.s. for water quality control and fish life on Rickreall Creek. Similarly, planning for the proposed Red Prairie Project in the north end of the county will include consideration for flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife, municipal
ity control in addition to
another 15,000 acres. In t
way to show the feasibility
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of Independence to several
quarter of the county. A f
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River to the west. This pr
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the county. All of these p
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bution and quality control.

TIMBER

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RESOURCES

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quality control and fish life
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n the north end of the county
for flood control, recreation,

fish and wildlife, municipal, industrial and water quality control in addition to providing irrigation water to another 15,000 acres. In the south a study is now underway to show the feasibility of a system of storage reservoirs and pumping stations designed to lift water for domestic use from wells near the Willamette River south of Independence to several points in the southeastern quarter of the county. A fourth project which is still only in the dream stage contemplates turning the Valsetz area from a mill pond to a huge storage lake which would be capable of diverting the huge rainfall of the Coast Range into the Luckiamute River as well as the Siletz River to the west. This project, which would inundate the present town of Valsetz, has aroused considerable interest among residents of the southeastern portion of the county. All of these plans are necessarily long range projects covering up to 20 years, and in the meantime water will continue to be a problem for several years.

Most of the cities located in the eastern valley floor also have problems with domestic water. Most municipal water is supplied from surface sources and comparatively little from wells. Some cities have storage reservoirs of varying size, while others rely on wells for the domestic supply. Quality is not too good, generally requiring considerable treatment before consumption. In some instances, capacities can be increased, but domestic water is still a problem in most of the valley area. All water use is expected to double by 1985, principally through urban growth and normal industrial expansion. In general, the problems can be alleviated by better distribution and quality control.

TIMBER

There are approximately 50,000 acres of publicly owned commercial forest land in Polk County, carrying an estimated sawtimber volume of approximately 2.39 billion board feet (Int. $\frac{1}{4}$" rule). In addition, there are 104,000 acres of privately owned land which are classified as forest land by the Oregon State Tax Commission, and which carry an estimated sawtimber volume of approximately .83 billion board feet (Int. $\frac{1}{4}$" rule). Most of the publicly owned timber is administered by the Bureau of Land Management and better than half of the privately owned timber is

in the hands of the forest products industry. The remainder of the privately owned timber is generally in small parcels in the hands of farm operators.

Both the publicly owned timber and that owned by the wood products industry are managed on a sustained yield basis. Even with the addition of some limited footage from the farm operators, the total sustained yield harvest is considerably less than 20 percent of the amount required by presently operating mills within the county. Fortunately, a fairly firm supply of timber is available in the immediately adjoining areas, with no unusually long log hauls being involved. Principal sawtimber species are Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock and the Noble and Silver Firs.

Polk County is unique in that it has one of the few unincorporated towns in the state wholly owned by a large wood products corporation. This is Valsetz, located on the east slope of the Coast Range, dependent entirely on the adjacent mill.

MINERALS

There are in Polk County very few minerals so far discovered. These consist mainly of limestone, clays, and sand and gravel. For a number of years, limestone of fair quality was produced at a quarry near Dallas and processed at Oswego near Portland. At the present time very little activity is noted, since better quality stone is available elsewhere. Several other small sites exist in the county, but these are generally of a low quality suitable only for use in mixing with cement.

Numerous deposits of sand and gravel exist on the valley floor and are extensively used. A 1961 study by the State Department of Geology and Minerals revealed that housing developments and other urban projects are making unavailable many potential sources and forecast a depletion of material by 1976. There are also several deposits of clay, suitable for brick and tile making, around the Monmouth-Independence area still being worked.

The Willamette Valley is the largest tertiary marine sedimentary basin on the Pacific Coast without a producing

oil well. According to the Midd
Report, geologic conditions indi
of oil accumulation in the count
have been drilled but results ha
oil nor commercial gas has been
No other minerals are evident.

RECREATION

While recreation in Polk County
out-of-doors sort of thing, goo
larly lacking. Although the ent
county is mountainous and heavi
no Forest Service campgrounds t
of Land Management has one recre
Creek for picnicking only, and
neither of which allows camping
county parks are good fishing si
picnicking only. The county ha
one airport suitable for privat
radio station. No television st
the county since reception from
Corvallis.

There is excellent hunting in th
tail deer and some elk are foun
geese and pheasants are found i
Fishing is very good in several
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It therefore seems that outdoor
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County is tapping very little,
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less than three hours, so no pr
However, out-of-state tourists
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ific Coast without a producing

oil well. According to the Middle Willamette River Basin Report, geologic conditions indicate a strong possibility of oil accumulation in the county and numerous test wells have been drilled but results have been negative. Neither oil nor commercial gas has been found in any quantity. No other minerals are evident.

RECREATION

While recreation in Polk County is almost exclusively an out-of-doors sort of thing, good facilities are singularly lacking. Although the entire western half of the county is mountainous and heavily timbered, there are no Forest Service campgrounds to be found. The Bureau of Land Management has one recreational site on Mill Creek for picnicking only, and there are two State Parks neither of which allows camping. While most of the 12 county parks are good fishing sites, they are open to picnicking only. The county has one public golf course, one airport suitable for private planes only, and one radio station. No television stations are located in the county since reception from Portland, Eugene and Corvallis.

There is excellent hunting in the Coast Range for blacktail deer and some elk are found in the area. Ducks, geese and pheasants are found in the valley area also. Fishing is very good in several streams notably the Luckiamute and its forks. There are no lakes of any consequence and water sports are confined to the Willamette River, which has several good boat landings.

It therefore seems that outdoor recreation is rather a potentiality than an actual reality. Tourism is acknowledged to be Oregon's third largest industry, but Polk County is tapping very little, if any, of this potential. Local residents are little more than an hour's drive away from the coast beaches and can reach the Cascades in less than three hours, so no problem exists for them. However, out-of-state tourists pass Polk County on Highway 101 to the west and on Interstate 5 to the east since there are no facilities to attract them to the area. According to the Parks and Recreation Division of the State Highway Department, many campers are turned away from Oregon's campgrounds due to lack of space.

With all of Polk County's woods, streams, and mountains virtually untouched, it would seem that some thought should be given to attracting some of the thousands of visitors who travel in Oregon each year. The proposed water development plans would allow for several recreational areas to be developed and exploited. An example of a prime recreational site is the Valsetz area. Should logging in this location continue to decline and the mill operations be transferred to another site, contemplated plans, if implemented, could result in a sizeable man-made reservoir which could easily compete with Detroit Lake, Green Peter, or any other lake in Oregon. Fishing, hunting, camping, water sports and a variety of outdoor recreations could provide a magnet to lure out-of-state visitors as well as natives. Other sites in the Coast Range could also be developed and recreation could become an important asset to the county.

AVAILABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL SITES

There is no land use zoning in Polk County, except in and around the incorporated areas, therefore, almost any area in the eastern half of the county could be considered a potential industrial site. County-wide land zoning is now being considered which would greatly facilitate the planning for orderly industrial growth of the county. In addition to this, and looking to the future growth of Oregon, it would be well to consider the forming of an industrial development group for the purpose of purchasing and holding suitable industrial acreages, thus insuring that such land would be put to the best use in attracting those firms which would contribute the maximum in employment to the county.

Despite the fact that Polk County has several potential industrial plant sites, only one serious survey has been made to date. This concerns the proposed site of the Atomic Accelerator Laboratory just south of Rickreall. This area was considered in 1965 by the Atomic Energy Commission as a location for a 200 Bev Proton Accelerator and an extensive survey was made of soil conditions, availability of water, power, transportation facilities, and other considerations. Unfortunately, the final decision eliminated the Polk County site, but the area is still suitable and available for industrial use. Other

sites have been tentatively
locations along the Willamet
Rickreall and the Oak Knoll
southeastern edge of Dallas.
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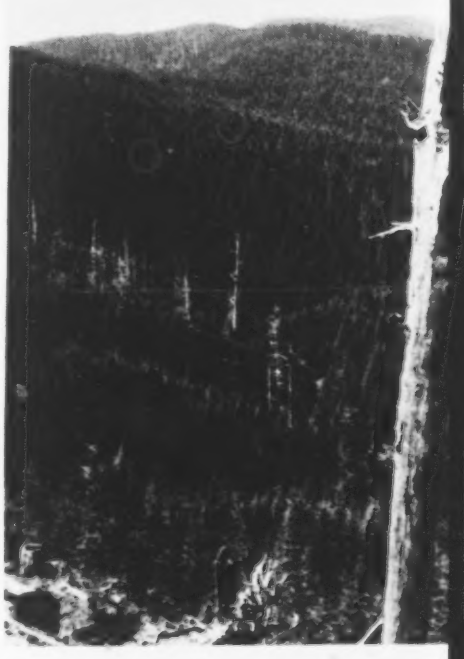
these sites should be a matt
the very near future.



PANORAMA OF POLK CO

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TRIAL SITES

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sites have been tentatively considered among which are locations along the Willamette River near Eola; between Rickreall and the Oak Knoll Golf Course; and on the southeastern edge of Dallas. None of these have been surveyed as yet and their ultimate disposition will be governed to some extent by the result and use of the current water resources study now being undertaken. There is also the possibility of several port sites, since the Willamette River is navigable as far as Independence. The serious study of suitability and availability of all these sites should be a matter of prime consideration in the very near future.

PANORAMA OF POLK COUNTY'S TIMBERED HILLS.

GOVERNMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE

County government in Polk County appears to be sensibly and economically conducted and is presently on a sound financial basis.

For Fiscal 1968 (year ending 7/1/68) total expenditures were $2,122,297.68 which was balanced by total income from all sources. Of the total county income, 38 percent came from property taxes, 35 percent was in the form of taxes other than property (gasoline, cigarettes, vehicles, etc.) and the remainder was from such sources as O and C timber, land sales, interest on investments, etc.

At the time of the study there was a county indebtedness of $190,000, which is being retired in yearly installments of $95,000. This indebtedness was incurred for new county buildings and, in a way, represents capital investment.

The general property tax rate of 9.14 mills was collected on a total assessed property valuation slightly in excess of $54.5 million. The bulk (82 percent) of the assessed valuation was in real property and improvements. The assessed valuation of all property for all fiscal years prior to and including the 1968 fiscal year was established at 25 percent of the actual value. Beginning with Fiscal 1969, all assessments will be based on 100 percent of the property value; in the case of Polk County an estimated approximate $220 million.

School tax rates vary from 29 mills to 59 mills, plus a standard Intermediate Education District rate of 17.27 mills. Total taxes collected for school support were slightly in excess of $3.5 million.

In addition to the county general fund and schools, there were the usual quasi-governmental taxing districts, which varied throughout the county. Total net millages for all taxes ran from a low of around 60 mills to a high of approximately 151 mills.

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AND TAX STRUCTURE

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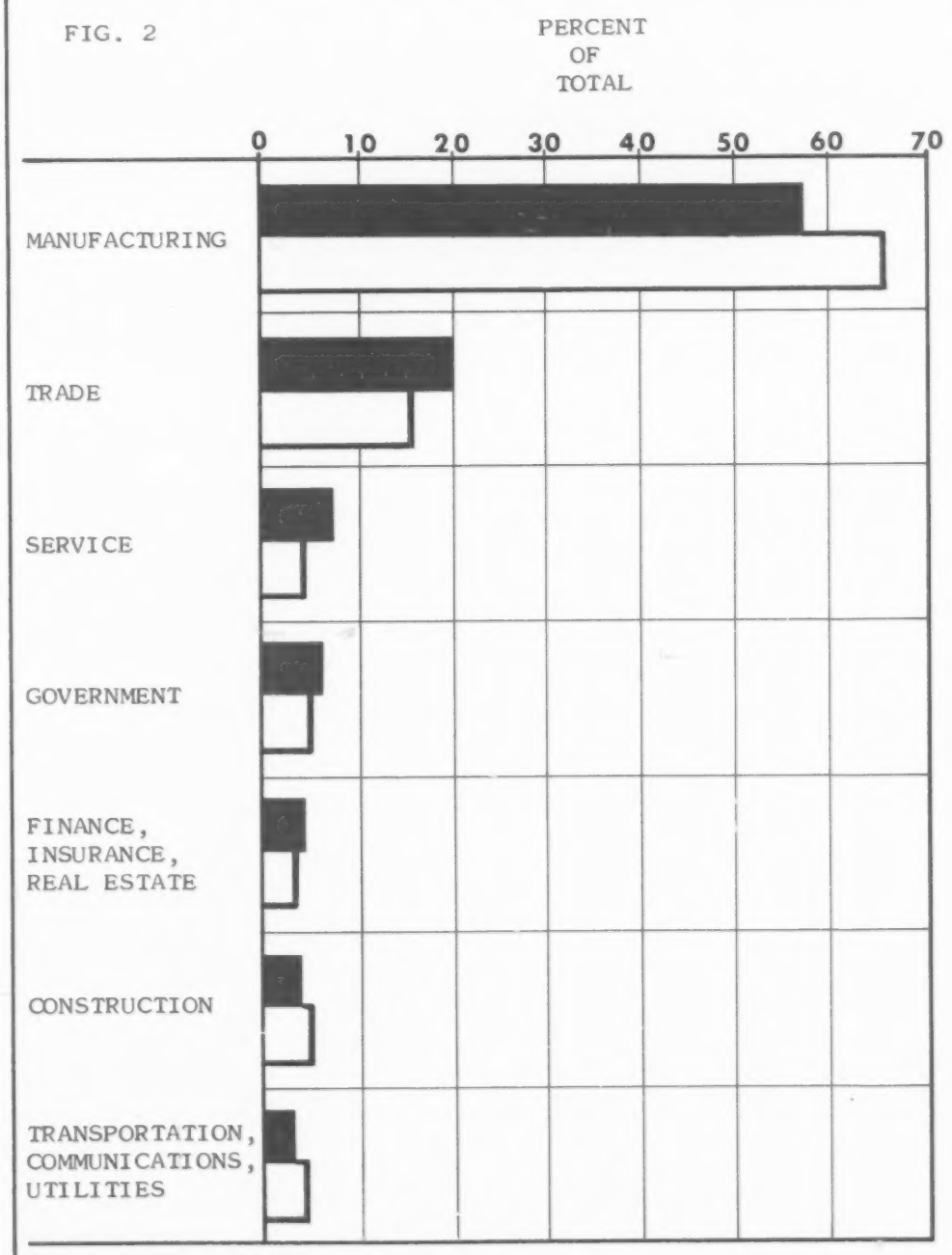
Of all property taxes collected in the county, incorporated cities received approximately 9.5 percent, the county 10.5 percent, schools 78 percent, and the remainder was scattered among small taxing units such as fire protection, flood control, etc.

County government is nominally vested in a three man board of commissioners. However, here as elsewhere in the State of Oregon, the County Commissioners have very little to say about actual government of the county. The peculiar petition and referendum laws of the state pretty much confine the capacities of all County Commissioners to the executive functions. Polk County is fortunate in having a commission which is not only highly responsive to the electorate, but has also been able to furnish a quality of leadership that is considerably above the average.

FIG. 2



PAYROLLS AND SPENDABLE

The total reported income from all s
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Mobile Team, this indicates an appro
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$1,209.

Of the total income shown above, sl
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The bar chart at the left offers a
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The average wage and salary worker
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all of which were above the county
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teachers who are not covered under
and are therefore not reflected in

Percent of Total Wage
and Salary Workers

Percent of Payroll Dollars

PAYROLLS AND SPENDABLE INCOME

The total reported income from all sources in Polk County for the year 1966 (the last for which complete data are available) was $56,905,161. On the basis of total population as found by the Household Study conducted by the Mobile Team, this indicates an approximate income of $1,612 per capita. Allowing an average of 25 percent of all income for taxes of all kinds, the spendable income of the county was $42,678,871, producing a per household amount of $4,360 or a per capita spendable income of $1,209.

Of the total income shown above, slightly less than one-half (46.6 percent) was earned by wage and salary workers employed in tax covered employment within Polk County.

The bar chart at the left offers a comparison between tax covered industry payrolls and industry employment. Commuters-out are not included in the chart.

The average wage and salary worker income in all industries in the first quarter of 1966 was $5,320. Manufacturing paid the highest average wages, followed by Transportation, Communications and Utilities, and Construction, all of which were above the county average. Government carries a large bloc of high salaried professors and teachers who are not covered under unemployment insurance and are therefore not reflected in this chart.

Percent of Total Wage and Salary Workers

Percent of Payroll Dollars

TABLE V
THE LABOR FORCE OF POLK COUNTY
(Week of January 7 - 13, 1968)

TOTAL Population.....		35,288
Under 16 years of age.....		12,314
Institutionally Domiciled[1].....		1,115
Total for whom no labor force data developed.....		-13,429
TOTAL Considered in Study.....		21,859
TOTAL MALES		TOTAL FEMALES
10,361		11,498
-1,515	Retired.....[2]	-1,476
- 410	Unable to work.....	- 214
- 754	Able, not retired & not available.....	-5,934
- 420	Available but not seeking work.....	- 287
7,262	Remainder in active labor force.....	3,587
	TOTAL Male & Female.....10,849	
204	Unemployed & seeking work.....	227
5,733	In nonag. wage & salary work.....	2,945
553	Self-employed, nonag. industry.....	174
46	Unpaid family work[3].....	156
521	Farm operators[4].....	81
205	Year around farm workers.....	4
	Percent of nonag. wage & salary workers	
89%	...working 30 or more hours during the week...	68%

1/ Includes persons in school dormitories; those in extended care facilities; retired p
semi-institutional facilities and persons legally incarcerated within the county.
2/ Includes 319 persons above the age of 65 who are shown in this category rather than
Does not include persons unable to work who are in extended care facilities.
3/ Includes all unpaid work in connection with family business, whether farm or nonfarm
4/ Does not include those working majority of time off the farm.
5/ Weeks of 30 or more hours.
6/ Includes paid vacation.

30

TABLE V-a
LABOR FORCE STA
(52 weeks ending Januar

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE

MALE	
6,474	TOTAL having done some wo
	Total weeks worked:[5]
5,586.....	All 52 weeks[6].....
312.....	40 to 51 weeks.....
104.....	30 to 39 weeks.....
143.....	25 to 29 weeks.....
312.....	Less than 25 weeks.
17.....	Part-time only.....
	(No week of 30 hours

AGRICULTURAL

	Harvest work
475.....	Less than 17 weeks
	General farm work
64.....	17 to 25 weeks...
195.....	25 weeks or more.

COUNTY
, 1968)

..... 35,288

... 12,314
... 1,115

... -13,429

..... 21,859

TOTAL
FEMALES
11,498

..... -1,476
..... - 214
ailable..... -5,934
work..... - 287
force..... 3,587

10,849

..... 227
rk..... 2,945
stry..... 174
..... 156
..... 81
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alary workers
uring the week...68%

TABLE V-a
LABOR FORCE STATUS
(52 weeks ending January 13, 1968)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY

MALE		FEMALE
6,474	TOTAL having done some work.....	4,138
	Total weeks worked: 5/	
5,586.....	All 52 weeks 6/.....	2,604
312.....	40 to 51 weeks.....	127
104.....	30 to 39 weeks.....	233
143.....	25 to 29 weeks.....	323
312.....	Less than 25 weeks.....	765
17.....	Part-time only..... (No week of 30 hours)	86

AGRICULTURAL

	Harvest work	
475.....	Less than 17 weeks.....	696
	General farm work	
64.....	17 to 25 weeks.....	17
195.....	25 weeks or more.....	33

chool dormitories; those in extended care facilities; retired persons in
cilities and persons legally incarcerated within the county.
above the age of 65 who are shown in this category rather than as retired.
sons unable to work who are in extended care facilities.
work in connection with family business, whether farm or nonfarm.
se working majority of time off the farm.
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THE LABOR FORCE

Of the total 35,288 persons in Polk County at the time of the Household Study, 12,314 were below the age of 16, and were hence not considered in the study for any purpose other than establishing the total population.

Of the remaining 22,974 another 1,115 were eliminated from the study because of residence in college dorms, retirement facilities, extended care or hospital facilities or by reason of legal incarceration.

The group from whom labor force attachment was analyzed consisted of 21,859 persons, of whom 10,849 were found to be in the active labor force at the time of the study, January 7 - 13, 1968. This number was approximately 31 percent of the total population or 47 percent of the population 16 years of age or above.

In addition to those persons in the active labor force, approximately 700 persons who were in the county at the time of the study have stated they were available for work, but were not actively seeking employment. It is largely from this group that the harvest workers are drawn, but it must also be kept in mind that many of the harvest workers are available for this type of work, only. On the other hand a number of those who work in the harvests are available for work on a year around basis, but either lack saleable skills or do not have the economic incentive to actively participate in the labor force on a full-time permanent basis.

The study was made at the low point of seasonal employment, both in the county studied and in the contiguous counties to which many of Polk County's workers commute. A study of the weeks worked by the population of Polk County during the 52 weeks ending with the survey week

indicates that the labor force is cons
during the employment peak, which norm
around June through September. Compar
persons who were engaged in nonagricul
salary work during the study week, the
males and 3,287 females who worked 25
plus another 312 males and 765 female
some nonagricultural work during the y
some 475 males and 696 females worked
in harvest work during the year. The
further expanded at the height of the
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affecting farm workers.

No firm figures such as those secured
Study during the month of January have
veloped for the peak employment months
appears that labor force participation
as 50 percent of the total population
months. It must be borne in mind that
the numbers shown in the tables on pag
undetermined number of youngsters unde
who also work brief periods in the har

Of the 10,418 workers who were employe
during the survey week, a total of 3,
to work outside the county. This figu
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the labor force includes persons with
variety of skills and education. The
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percent) are in the Professional, Tech
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blishing the total population.

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any of Polk County's workers commute.
s worked by the population of Polk
2 weeks ending with the survey week

indicates that the labor force is considerably expanded during the employment peak, which normally runs from around June through September. Compared to the 8,678 persons who were engaged in nonagricultural wage and salary work during the study week, there were 6,145 males and 3,287 females who worked 25 or more weeks, plus another 312 males and 765 females who did at least some nonagricultural work during the year. In addition, some 475 males and 696 females worked from 2 to 17 weeks in harvest work during the year. The labor force is further expanded at the height of the agricultural season by an influx of a few thousand migrant harvest workers. The trend toward the use of migrants is presently decreasing, chiefly because of recent federal legislation affecting farm workers.

No firm figures such as those secured by the Household Study during the month of January have as yet been developed for the peak employment months. However, it appears that labor force participation may run as high as 50 percent of the total population during the peak months. It must be borne in mind that, in addition to the numbers shown in the tables on page 30 there is an undetermined number of youngsters under the age of 16 who also work brief periods in the harvest.

Of the 10,418 workers who were employed or self-employed during the survey week, a total of 3,581 were commuting to work outside the county. This figure included 97 persons who were self-employed in businesses located outside the county. The bulk of these commute to Marion County and of those who do commute to that county, the majority are in government employment. The employed segment of the labor force includes persons with an almost unlimited variety of skills and education. The largest single group of wage and salary workers (slightly more than 16 percent) are in the Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations, where little or no fluctuation of employment occurs. Another approximate 14 percent are employed in the Clerical occupations and almost 15 percent are in the Service occupations. By and large, these two groups are also not subject to seasonal fluctuation, since a large portion of this employment is also in state government.

Sales, with roughly nine percent, Process work with slightly more than four percent and Miscellaneous occupations, with more than ten percent of the total workers at the time of the study, bear the brunt of the seasonal fluctuation in nonagricultural work.

Although only 5,194 of Polk County's 8,678 wage and salary workers were employed within the county, the jobs held by this group are well diversified. On the other hand, the commuters-out fall largely into two groups: those with above middle class incomes and those in very low paying jobs. (For a tabular exposition of the commuters-out, see page 46)

LABOR FORCE EXCLUSIONS

Some explanation for the exclusion of 1,115 Polk County residents from the labor force study appears in order.

The largest segment in this group, those enrolled students residing in dorms at Oregon College of Education were excluded because they would normally have no attachment to the labor force of Polk County. Actually, approximately one-third of these students worked at least 15 of the 52 weeks ending on January 13, 1968. However, most of this work was performed in the county of their permanent residence and they have never been bona fide members of the labor force of Polk County. It is also true that approximately one in five of the domiciled students performed some part-time work at the school during the survey week. However, most of this part-time work (which averaged about ten hours per working student during the week) appears to have been more in furtherance of schooling than for pecuniary reward. All in all, it was felt that the inclusion of those in dormitory living as a part of the labor force study would simply distort the overall picture.

Those persons residing in retirement facilities were excluded from the labor force study simply because no useful purpose would be served by their inclusion. Unlike many of the group considered who were above retirement age, none of those in retirement facilities had even a tenuous attachment to the labor force. While they were included in the total population figures, they were excluded from all other data developed.

Those in extended care medica
because they had even less po
labor force than those living

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labor force data were develop
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FEMALE PARTICIPATION

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Those in extended care medical facilities were excluded because they had even less potential attachment to the labor force than those living in retirement facilities.

Although counted as a part of the total population, no labor force data were developed for those persons legally incarcerated. It is true that almost all of those persons in this category at the time of the study would ordinarily return to the labor force after a short period. However, it is also true that the number under restraint tends to stay more or less constant and the assumption was made that the occupational characteristics of the group would remain substantially the same. In short, it was assumed that there will always be a minute percentage of the total population who will be involuntarily removed from the labor force.

FEMALE PARTICIPATION

At the time of the study, approximately 34 percent of those in the active labor force were females, and 32 percent of those employed were likewise from the distaff side. The percentage of females in nonagricultural wage and salary work (33 percent) was slightly better than in the total of all jobs, but was still less than the percentage of females in the labor force. To judge from the number of females who are seasonally employed in connection with crop harvesting and food processing, it appears that both labor force participation and employment of females exceeds 40 percent of the total female population during the peak employment season.

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
POLK COUNTY
January 7-13, 1968

AGE GROUP	TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED[1/]	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE, NO SEEKING
16 through 24 years	5,179	1,180	239	291
25 through 34 years	3,354	2,072	34	96
35 through 44 years	3,823	2,601	19	93
45 through 54 years	3,769	2,703	21	74
55 through 64 years	2,995	1,388	118	116
65 years and over	3,854	474	0	37
TOTAL	22,974	10,418	431	707

1/ Includes commuters-out and self-employed.

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
POLK COUNTY
January 7-13, 1968

AL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED[1]	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE, NOT SEEKING	NOT AVAILABLE
5,179	1,180	239	291	3,469
3,354	2,072	34	96	1,152
3,823	2,601	19	93	1,110
3,769	2,703	21	74	971
2,995	1,388	118	116	1,373
3,854	474	0	37	3,343
22,974	10,418	431	707	11,418

t and self-employed.

TABLE VII

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION*

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION-------			------SECON
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL				
Sub-Group (00 - 01)				
Architecture & Engineering	19	0	0	0
Math Sciences (02)	11	0	0	0
Life Sciences (04)	23	0	0	0
Social Sciences (05)	7	0	0	0
Medicine & Health (07)	137	0	7	0
Education (09)	560	2	3	0
Archival Sciences (10)	17	0	1	0
Law (11)	19	0	0	0
Theology (12)	68	0	0	0
Writing (13)	22	0	0	0
Art (14)	36	0	9	0
Entertainment & Recreation (15)	28	3	0	0
Administrative Specialists (16)	302	0	0	0
Managers, N.E.C. (18)	1,036	0	0	0
Miscellaneous in P.T.M Group (19)	145	1	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	2,430	6	20	0

*Includes 3,581 commuters-out and 630 self-employed in the county.

TABLE VII

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION*

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION-------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION------		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	23	0	0	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	137	0	7	0	0	0
	560	2	3	0	0	0
	17	0	1	0	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	68	0	0	0	0	0
	22	0	0	0	2	1
	36	0	9	0	0	0
(15)	28	3	0	0	0	0
(16)	302	0	0	0	0	0
	1,036	0	0	0	0	0
up (19)	145	1	0	0	1	0
	2,430	6	20	0	3	1

out and 630 self-employed in the county.

LABOR FORCE (Cont.)

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION			SECONDARY	
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Un
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 2					
CLERICAL & SALES					
Sub-Group (20)					
Stenography, Typing, Filing	285	7	6	0	
Computing & Account Recording (21)	373	9	2	0	
Production Records (22)	186	0	1	0	
Misc. Clerical (23 & 24)	593	26	3	0	
Salesmen Services (25)	236	0	0	0	
Sales Commodities (26 - 28)	387	9	13	0	
Merchandising, Except Sales (29)	307	16	8	0	
TOTAL in Major Group	2,367	67	33	0	
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 3					
SERVICE					
Domestic (30)	66	6	8	0	
Food & Beverage Prep. (31)	463	23	1	0	
Lodging & Related (32)	28	5	0	0	
Barbering, Cosmetology & Related (33)	84	2	4	0	
Amusement & Recreation (34)	19	4	0	0	
Misc. Personal Services (35)	486	17	9	0	
Apparel Service (36)	68	9	11	0	
Protective Services (37)	185	2	17	0	
Building Service (38)	133	7	19	0	
TOTAL in Major Group	1,532	75	69	0	

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION---------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION-------			
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available	
2							
ng	285	7	6	0	0	1	
ding (21)	373	9	2	0	0	2	
	186	0	1	0	0	0	
	593	26	3	0	5	3	
	236	0	0	0	0	1	
8)	387	9	13	0	3	1	
es (29)	307	16	8	0	1	1	
	2,367	67	33	0	9	9	
3							
	66	6	8	0	2	0	
)	463	23	1	0	1	1	
	28	5	0	0	2	0	
Related (33)	84	2	4	0	0	0	
4)	19	4	0	0	1	0	
35)	486	17	9	0	2	1	
	68	9	11	0	1	0	
	185	2	17	0	0	1	
	133	7	19	0	1	2	
	1,532	75	69	0	10	5	35

	------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION-------			------SECONDARY
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed Unem
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 4 FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY				
Plant Farming (40)	29	0	3	0
Animal Farming (41)	0	0	7	0
Misc. Farming (42)	0	0	9	0
Fishery & Related (43)	12	11	5	0
Forestry (44)	22	7	2	0
Hunting, Trapping & Related (45)	0	3	1	0
Agricultural Service (46)	18	3	3	0
TOTAL in Major Group	81	24	30	0
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 5 PROCESSING				
Metal (50)	3	2	1	0
Foundry (51)	17	1	2	0
Food & Related (52)	237	116	338	0
Paper (53)	19	3	1	0
Wood (56)	106	6	1	0
Processing, N.E.C. (59)	101	0	5	0
TOTAL in Major Group	483	128	348	0

------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION-------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION-----		
Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
29	0	3	0	0	0
0	0	7	0	8	11
0	0	9	0	13	6
12	11	5	0	0	0
22	7	2	0	0	1
0	3	1	0	0	0
18	3	3	0	0	1
81	24	30	0	21	19
3	2	1	0	0	0
17	1	2	0	0	1
237	116	338	0	22	29
19	3	1	0	0	0
106	6	1	0	3	0
101	0	5	0	2	4
483	128	348	0	27	34

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION			SECONDARY C	
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unem
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 6					
MACHINE TRADES					
Metal Machining (60)	103	1	12	0	0
Metal Working N.E.C. (61)	76	0	0	0	1
Mechanics & Repairmen (62 - 63)	233	7	3	3	1
Paperworking (64)	7	0	0	0	0
Printing (65)	13	0	2	0	0
Wood Machining (66)	258	11	4	3	7
Textiles (68)	0	2	1	0	1
Machine Trades N.E.C. (69)	33	0	6	0	2
TOTAL in Major Group	723	21	28	6	12
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP. 7					
BENCH WORK					
Fabrication & Repair of Metal Products, N.E.C. (70)	83	0	2	0	0
Fab. & Repair of Scientific Instruments (71)	5	0	1	0	0
Assembly & Repair of Electrical Instruments (72)	51	4	1	0	0
Fabrication & Repair, Assorted Materials (73)	72	1	0	0	1
Painting & Decorating Furniture (74)	3	0	3	0	1
Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products (76)	4	0	0	0	2
Seamstress & Shoe Repair (78)	5	1	4	0	0
TOTAL in Major Group	223	6	11	0	4

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION-----		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
6						
	103	1	12	0	0	0
	76	0	0	0	1	0
- 63)	233	7	3	3	1	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	2	0	0	0
	258	11	4	3	7	9
	0	2	1	0	1	0
)	33	0	6	0	2	0
	723	21	28	6	12	9
7						
Metal	83	0	2	0	0	0
tic	5	0	1	0	0	0
trical	51	4	1	0	0	0
sorted	72	1	0	0	1	0
niture (74)	3	0	3	0	1	0
Wood	4	0	0	0	2	1
(78)	5	1	4	0	0	0
	223	6	11	0	4	1

	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION			
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Empl
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 8				
STRUCTURAL				
Metal Fabrication (80)	41	2	11	0
Welders (81)	36	2	0	0
Electricians & Repairmen (82)	62	0	1	0
Painters, Cement Workers and Plasterers (84)	69	1	6	0
Grading, Paving, Excavating and Bricklayers (85)	123	3	8	0
Carpenters, Plumbers, Fitters and Related (86)	91	3	5	0
Structural Workers N.E.C. (89)	29	2	1	2
TOTAL in Major Group	451	13	32	2
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: 9				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Truck Drivers & Helpers (90)	168	43	0	2
Transportation Occupations N.E.C. (91)	271	2	3	4
Packaging and Material Handling (92)	298	13	114	5
Logging (94)	292	29	16	0
Utilities (95)	56	1	2	0
Graphic Arts Occupations (97)	11	3	4	0
TOTAL in Major Group	1,096	91	139	11

	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION-----		
	Employed	Unemployed	Available	Employed	Unemployed	Available
UP: 8						
	41	2	11	0	0	1
	36	2	0	0	0	0
en (82)	62	0	1	0	0	0
rs and	69	1	6	0	0	1
ting and	123	3	8	0	0	0
itters and	91	3	5	0	0	0
.C. (89)	29	2	1	2	6	5
	451	13	32	2	6	7
OUP: 9						
rs (90)	168	43	0	2	0	1
tions	271	2	3	4	3	1
l	298	13	114	5	7	0
	292	29	16	0	2	1
	56	1	2	0	0	0
ons (97)	11	3	4	0	0	0
	1,096	91	139	11	12	3

THE HUMAN RESOURCE OF POLK COUNTY

In seeking to determine the available human resource of Polk County the Smaller Communities Study attempted to analyze the capabilities of four basic groups: (a) those who were unemployed and actively seeking work (b) those who were employed, but commuting to work outside the county (c) those who were available for work but were not actively seeking work at the time of the study and (d) those who could normally be expected to enter the labor force on a full-time basis during the next five years.

There is also no question but that some of the Polk County residents now employed in wage and salary work within the county are definitely working below either their present capability or their ultimate potential. However, this group was not considered as an immediate resource because of all of the conflicting imponderables involved.

THE UNEMPLOYED

To take up the groups in the order named, it is proper that those who are presently unemployed and seeking work should be considered first. The group encompasses some 400 persons, about equally divided as to sex, but weighted heavily in lower and upper extremes of the age groups. It is also noticeable that the majority of the younger group are males, whereas the majority of the older group are females.

Almost one-half of the women who were seeking work have no effective training or work experience except in food processing. However, only about one out of five of the women who ordinarily are seasonally employed in food processing were actively seeking work in the off season.

Other than food process workers, the fema
work were qualified mostly in Clerical an
pations, with only a very few having sale
more than one major group.

The males actively seeking work were far
divided occupationally, with only the Mis
jor group (chiefly the transportation and
pations) holding any appreciable bulk. A
males, very few of the males seeking work
in more than one occupational group. As
males seeking work had noticeably less fo
and vocational training than their female
Together the males and the females seekin
vide a ready source of available workers
major occupational groups except the Pro
nical and Managerial.

THE COMMUTERS-OUT

Of all the persons (10,418) who performe
work during the survey week 3,581, or mo
third, were commuting to work outside the
the 8,678 who were engaged in nonagricult
salary work 3,484, or roughly 38 percent,
the county.

Presumably, none of the 97 persons who ar
in their own establishments outside the c
available for work within the county. No
were developed with regard to the availab
3,484 commuting wage and salary workers
within the county. However, it must be a
bulk of all commuters would be available
their normal occupations in an area close
dences.

Probable exceptions would be some of thos
employment (state) with upper bracket sen
sizeable stake in fringe benefits. Howev
borne in mind that state salaries are com
than those of private industry for compar
that most of the fringe benefits of gover
are also substantially less, except in th
time employees. Hence, it appears likely

RESOURCE
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that some of the Polk Coun-
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ting imponderables involved.

order named, it is proper
unemployed and seeking work
The group encompasses some
ivided as to sex, but weight-
r extremes of the age groups.
he majority of the younger
majority of the older group

who were seeking work have
k experience except in food
bout one out of five of the
sonally employed in food
king work in the off season.

Other than food process workers, the females seeking work were qualified mostly in Clerical and Service occupations, with only a very few having saleable skills in more than one major group.

The males actively seeking work were far more evenly divided occupationally, with only the Miscellaneous major group (chiefly the transportation and logging occupations) holding any appreciable bulk. As with the females, very few of the males seeking work were qualified in more than one occupational group. As a group, the males seeking work had noticeably less formal education and vocational training than their female counterparts. Together the males and the females seeking work do provide a ready source of available workers in all of the major occupational groups except the Professional, Technical and Managerial.

THE COMMUTERS-OUT

Of all the persons (10,418) who performed some type of work during the survey week 3,581, or more than one-third, were commuting to work outside the county. Of the 8,678 who were engaged in nonagricultural wage and salary work 3,484, or roughly 38 percent, worked outside the county.

Presumably, none of the 97 persons who are self-employed in their own establishments outside the county would be available for work within the county. No actual data were developed with regard to the availability of the 3,484 commuting wage and salary workers for employment within the county. However, it must be assumed that the bulk of all commuters would be available for work in their normal occupations in an area closer to their residences.

Probable exceptions would be some of those in government employment (state) with upper bracket seniority and a sizeable stake in fringe benefits. However, it must be borne in mind that state salaries are consistently lower than those of private industry for comparable work and that most of the fringe benefits of government employment are also substantially less, except in the case of long-time employees. Hence, it appears likely that most of

those who commute to Marion, Multnomah and Benton Counties for state employment, would accept employment closer to their homes, if assured of permanence.

Over two-thirds of those commuting out are males, and more than one-fourth of the males are employed in the Professional-Technical-Managerial major group. The great majority of the commuters-out in this major group, both male and female, are employed in either state government or local education. Of the total 479 male and female commuters-out in this major group, only 29 are employed by the various federal agencies; 169 are associated with private industry, and the remainder are in state and local government.

Of the 1,103 females who work outside the county, 431 are in the Clerical occupations, and roughly one-half of these work in state government.

The next largest (270) group of females are in the Service occupations, and more than one-half of these women work at a single state facility in Marion County.

Important to any prospective new industry which might be considering Polk County are the more than 1,050 Polk County residents who daily commute out of the county for employment in the Process, Machine Trades, Bench Work, Structural and Miscellaneous occupations. Only a small part of these workers are in government employment, and some are working as far away as Lane and Multnomah Counties. It seems almost certain that most of these workers could be available to any employer offering work in their occupations within the county.

No one area (see map, page 46) is devoid of commuters-out. The West Salem area, because of immediate proximity to Salem, does provide the bulk (slightly over 32 percent) of all commuters, and an even larger percent of those employed in state government. This area also furnishes the bulk of those persons commuting out of the county to employment or self-employment in the Professional and Technical occupations.

Oddly enough, the Monmouth-Independence areas furnish almost all of the commuters-out in the Service occupa-

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there is a surprising numb
muting into Yamhill County
distance is probably held
who commutes to work near S
returning home on weekends

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING

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Independence areas furnish
-out in the Service occupa-

tions. Most of the Grand Ronde area commuters are in the Processing and Miscellaneous occupations, although there is a surprising number of Professional workers commuting into Yamhill County. The record for commuting distance is probably held by a Falls City area resident, who commutes to work near Seattle in the Metal Trades, returning home on weekends.

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Not to be overlooked as a potential source of manpower supply are the 700 plus persons in Polk County who indicated to the Smaller Communities Team that they were ready, willing and able to accept employment, but were not, for various reasons, prosecuting a search for work.

Many of the persons in this group were still in college and these would probably not be available for a full 40-hour work week. However, it is a fact that industry normally provides a small percentage of jobs that are necessarily part-time. The education and experience of this younger group of availables is such that they could very well be used to fill this industrial need. There were also some still in high school who indicated availability, but these were cataloged under labor force entrants.

Occupationally, the largest group (338) in the available category consisted of persons who are either seasonally employed in food processing, or whose only saleable work experience had been in that occupation. There is also a sizeable group (114) whose only work experience of value has been in the material handling occupations, and also seasonal. Most of the availables (and particularly the younger ones) in both the processing and material handling groups are employed during the height of the summer season, but some have not been employed for several years.

The 255 availables from the other major groups provide an interesting occupational cross section. In the Professional occupations, for instance, there are such workers as registered nurses, art teachers, and elementary school teachers. Practically all of the Sales and Clerical sub-groups are represented, as are the Service, Machine Trades and Structural occupations.

Aside from the younger in-school group, most of the female availables fall into two categories: married women with Clerical or Professional training who have not worked for several years because of domestic duties and married women whose only work has been in seasonal occupations and who have no saleable skills in off-season work. By and large, neither of these groups have the financial incentive to conduct an earnest search for work. Many of the first group would need refresher training and all of the latter group would need vocational training of some kind, before assuming any except elemental work. However, previous experience of the Smaller Communities Team with the same groups in other areas leads to the conclusion that they do have considerable potential.

A large percentage of the available males are in the younger, in-school group. For most of these, the only work experience of value has also been in food processing or material handling. Other than the youngsters there is a sizeable group of semi-retired males, 50 and above, who offer a wealth of readily saleable skills in quite a variety of occupations. Not a few of these are farmers on small acreages who usually have well-developed skills in the Hand Trades and who ordinarily take whatever is offered in their particular line of work. In fact, some of this group of males with skills in the Structural trades actually do a species of job and material contracting.

Taken as a group, those who are available for, but not seeking work, offer many worth-while possibilities to the potential employer.

LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

The present secondary school enrollment of Polk County indicates a potential output of high school graduates averaging around 500 per year for the next five years. Assuming that the state-wide average of around 40 percent of those completing high school go directly into the labor force, this would mean a minimum of 200 labor force entrants per year who will not only be available to fill potential employers needs; they will, in fact, need to be supplied with jobs, if the county is not to lose this young, vigorous, and highly valuable human resource.

This study does not take
probable 175 - 200 young
enter the labor force ea
years of college. The te
the number of college gra
return to Polk County aft
college. Usually, in oth
among college students no
origin. But whether this
County or not is a fact n
them will return, but so
it was decided they could

In an effort to assess th
approximate 200 high scho
to go directly into the l
total of 189 juniors and
for college were intervie
given occupational counse
testing. A total of 138
assigned on the basis of
primary classifications w
counseling or combined co
(See table XIV on page
classifications were assi
perience or counseling or

Almost all of the primary
perience fell into three
sult of summer vacation e
some of the farm resident
work in connection with f

As a result of the study
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Another group of approxim
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Altogether, the group of
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highly valuable human resource.

This study does not take into account the additional probable 175 - 200 young persons from Polk County who enter the labor force each year with from one to four years of college. The team could find no firm data on the number of college graduates or college dropouts who return to Polk County after either completing or leaving college. Usually, in other areas, there is a tendency among college students not to return to the county of origin. But whether this is true in the case of Polk County or not is a fact not known. Presumably, some of them will return, but so little is known about them that it was decided they could not be covered in this report.

In an effort to assess the occupational potential of the approximate 200 high school students who can be expected to go directly into the labor force from high school, a total of 189 juniors and seniors with no present plans for college were interviewed. Of this group 165 were given occupational counseling, and 158 underwent aptitude testing. A total of 138 primary classifications were assigned on the basis of prior job experience and 51 primary classifications were assigned on the basis of counseling or combined counseling and aptitude testing. (See table XIV on page 47). A total of 98 additional classifications were assigned on the basis of work experience or counseling or a combination of both.

Almost all of the primary classifications based on experience fell into three major groups, and were the result of summer vacation employment or, in the case of some of the farm residents, by reason of unpaid family work in connection with farm operations.

As a result of the study a small group of those who had intended to terminate their education on completion of high school were advised to try for further schooling. Another group of approximately 30 were found to be excellent apprenticeship prospects, although their placement in this type of training would be dubious at the present time.

Altogether, the group of prospective labor force entrants provide an excellent cross section of occupational capabilities. Most of them would need some additional vocational training before tackling a job at any other than the entry level. But, from all indications, they will constitute a valuable addition to the labor force.

TABLE VIII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING
OF THOSE SEEKING WORK

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE
0 through 4 years	9	3
5 through 8 years	86	97
9 through 11 years	62	72
12 years	45	52
13 through 15 years	1	2
16 and over	1	1
TOTAL	204	227

COMPLETED YEARS VOCATIONAL TRAINING		
None	174	172
One year	6	11
Two years	18	42
Three years	5	2
Four years or more	1	0
TOTAL	204	227

42

EDUCATION AN
OF THOSE AVAILABLE

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

0 through 4 ye
5 through 8 ye
9 through 11 ye
12 years.....
13 through 15 y
16 and over....

TOTAL

COMPLETED YEARS VOCATION

None.....
One year.....
Two years.....
Three years.....
Four years or mo

TOTAL

VIII

ND TRAINING
EEKING WORK

	MALE	FEMALE
.....	9	3
.....	86	97
.....	62	72
.....	45	52
.....	1	2
.....	1	1
	204	227

TRAINING

.....	174	172
.....	6	11
.....	18	42
.....	5	2
.....	1	0
	204	227

TABLE IX

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE
0 through 4 years.....	2	0
5 through 8 years.....	18	10
9 through 11 years.....	75	73
12 years.....	312	176
13 through 15 years.....	11	14
16 and over.....	2	14
TOTAL	420	287

COMPLETED YEARS VOCATIONAL TRAINING

None.....	142	40
One year.....	103	96
Two years.....	151	139
Three years.....	19	12
Four years or more.....	5	0
TOTAL	420	287

TABLE X

THE INTERCHANGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

	Prof.,Tech. & Mgr.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm,Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	B W
Polk County Residents in Wage & Salary Work	1,703	1,437	930	1,532	81	483	729	
Commuting to Work Outside County	- 479	- 612	-655	- 624	-62	-241	-145	
Working in Polk County	1,224	825	275	908	19	242	584	
Non-residents Commuting in	+ 144	+ 68	+ 53	+ 48	+13	+ 26	+130	
Total Jobs in Polk County	1,368	893	328	956	32	268	714	

Table X above presents an exposition of the worker interchange between Polk County and other areas.

Structural workers, from a percentage standpoint, present the extreme in mobility. More than half of the Polk County residents who are employed in these occupations commute to work outside the county. At the same time, oddly enough, almost one-half of the Polk County jobs in the Structural occupations are filled by commuters from other areas.

Percentage-wise, the largest number of commuters-out are in the Sales occupations. More than two-thirds of the Polk County residents who are employed in this field, commute to work outside the county. However, there are only a few commuters-in in the about one-half of these work fo

Considerably more than one-thir out work in the Clerical occupa Clerical workers commuting out cent of those employed in these

Both percentage-wise and in tot workers lead among the commuter though relatively few in number wise in those commuting in. Pr Managerial workers, while secon commuting in, furnish only a sm total of those employed in thes County.

TABLE X

THE INTERCHANGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

Tech. r.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm,Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bench Work	Struct.	Misc.
3	1,437	930	1,532	81	483	729	223	453	1,107
9	- 612	-655	- 624	-62	-241	-145	-97	-261	- 308
4	825	275	908	19	242	584	126	192	799
4	+ 68	+ 53	+ 48	+13	+ 26	+130	+86	+165	+ 103
8	893	328	956	32	268	714	212	357	902

an exposition of the worker County and other areas.

a percentage standpoint, pre- ity. More than half of the are employed in these occupa- side the county. At the same t one-half of the Polk County cupations are filled by commu-

gest number of commuters-out are . More than two-thirds of the o are employed in this field, the county. However, there are only a few commuters-in in the Sales occupations and about one-half of these work for chain outlets.

Considerably more than one-third of the female commuters-out work in the Clerical occupations and total female Clerical workers commuting out is approximately 40 percent of those employed in these occupations.

Both percentage-wise and in total numbers Structural workers lead among the commuters-in. Bench workers, though relatively few in number, are second percentage-wise in those commuting in. Professional, Technical and Managerial workers, while second in numbers of those commuting in, furnish only a small percentage of the total of those employed in these occupations in Polk County.

TABLE XI

THE COMMUTERS-IN

ARRANGED BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED	COUNTIES COMMUTING FROM			
	MARION	BENTON	YAMHILL	OTHER
CONSTRUCTION	56	0	3	0
MANUFACTURING	322	14	48	18
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	34	6	5	12
TRADE	93	0	9	4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	53	0	0	0
SERVICE AND MISC.	37	1	1	1
GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION	85	7	3	3
GOVERNMENT, NON-EDUCATION	11	1	9	0
TOTAL	691	29	78	38

THE COMMUTERS-IN

ARRANGED BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

COUNTIES COMMUTING FROM				
MARION	BENTON	YAMHILL	OTHER	TOTAL
56	0	3	0	59
322	14	48	18	402
34	6	5	12	57
93	0	9	4	106
53	0	0	0	53
37	1	1	1	40
85	7	3	3	98
11	1	9	0	21
691	29	78	38	836

COMMUTERS-IN

At a time when more than one-third (3,581) of the gainfully employed workers of Polk County were commuting to jobs outside the county, more than 800 wage and salary workers from other areas were commuting to jobs in the county.

Approximately four out of five of the commuters-in come from Marion County, with almost one-half of the commuters being employed in Manufacturing. Aside from manufacturing the only other sizeable groups of commuters-in are employed in Trade and in Education.

Although not numerically significant, it is worth noting that nearly one-half of the jobs in the Construction industry in Polk County are held by commuters-in, again principally from Marion County. Oddly enough, however, more workers in the Construction occupations live in Polk County and commute to work elsewhere than are employed in the county. This is not an unusual situation, although the mobility does seem to be over-emphasized for some reason not readily discernible.

Most (approximately one-half) of the commuters-in in Manufacturing are employed in other durables production. This situation changes during the food processing season, when a considerable number of workers commute in for work in the various packing plants.

The commuter interchange is undoubtedly a healthy situation and has much to do with the growth of both population and industry in the county.

ONE OF MANY MANUFACTURING PL

TERS-IN

e-third (3,581) of the gain-
olk County were commuting to
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re commuting to jobs in the

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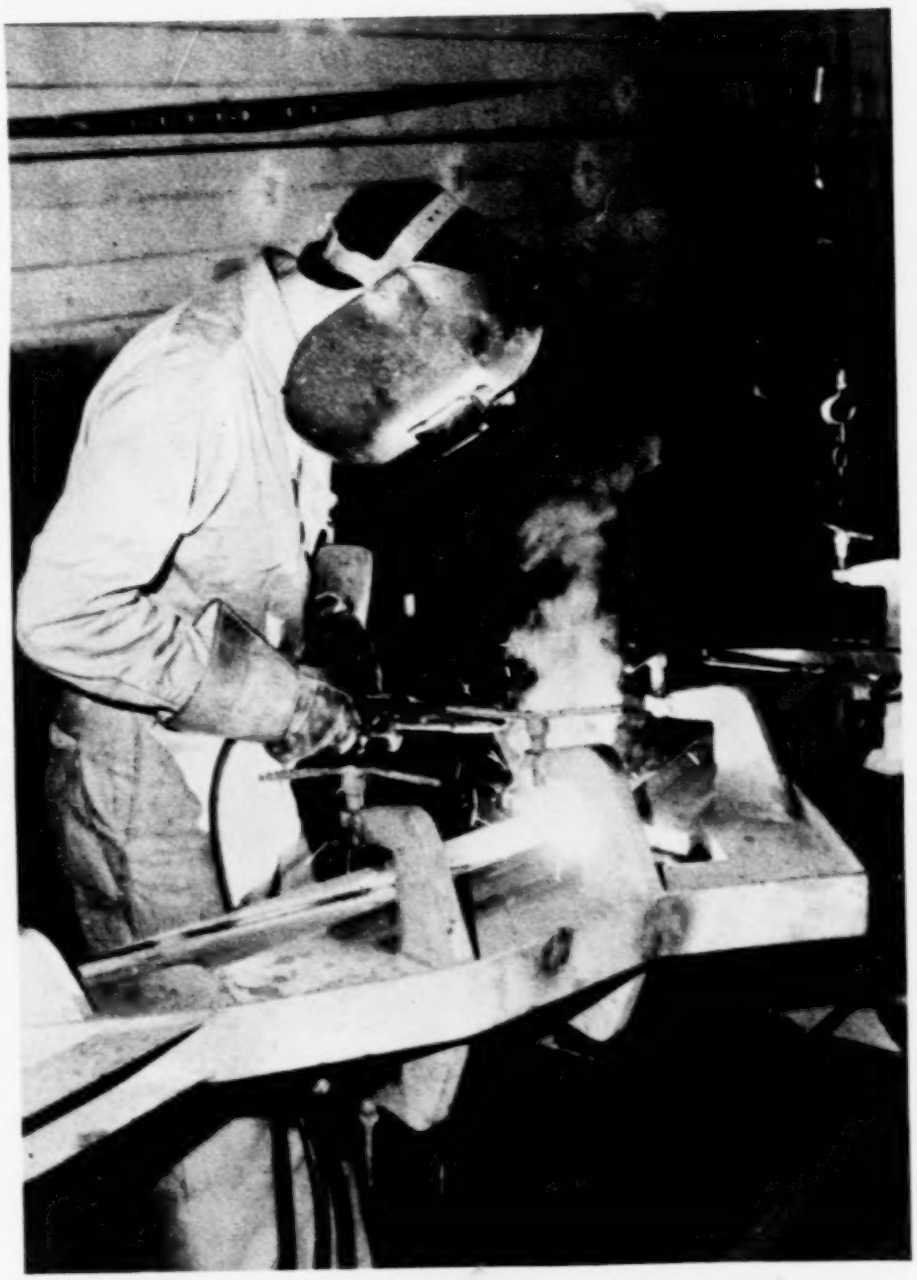

ONE OF MANY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.

THE COMMUTERS-OUT

TABLE XII

SIX AREAS COMMUTING FROM	COUNTIES COMMUTING TO: MARION	BENTON	YAMHILL	LINCOLN	LINN	OT
Dallas	193	87	31	19	26	
Grand Ronde	67	0	216	29	0	
West Salem	1,386	10	72	5	4	
Monmouth	326	103	0	0	28	
Independence	485	43	0	0	34	
Falls City	42	18	0	10	26	
TOTAL COMMUTERS*	2,499	261	319	63	118	32

* Includes self-employed.

SIX AREAS

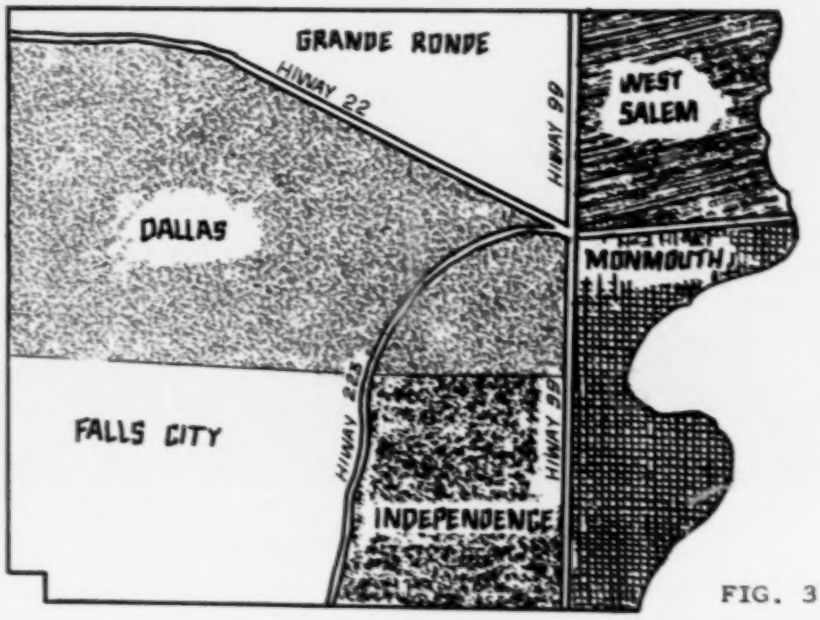

FIG. 3

TABLE

OCCUPATIONS OF

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
Professional, Technical and Managerial
Clerical
Sales
Service
Farm, Fishing & Forestry
Processing
Machine Trades
Bench Work
Structural
Miscellaneous
TOTAL COMMUTERS

THE COMMUTERS-OUT

COUNTIES COMMUTING TO					
BENTON	YAMHIL	LINCOLN	LINN	ALL OTHER	TOTAL COMMUTING
87	31	19	26	92	448
0	216	29	0	56	368
10	72	5	4	69	1,546
103	0	0	28	36	493
43	0	0	34	42	604
18	0	10	26	26	122
261	319	63	118	321	3,581

FIG. 3

TABLE XIII

OCCUPATIONS OF COMMUTERS-OUT

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	FEMALE
Professional, Technical and Managerial	576	137
Clerical	612	431
Sales	655	213
Service	624	270
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	62	9
Processing	241	32
Machine Trades	145	3
Bench Work	97	8
Structural	261	0
Miscellaneous	308	10
TOTAL COMMUTERS	3,581	1,103

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE LABOR FORCE ENT

TABLE XIV

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS------- FULLY QUALIFIED	PARTIALLY QUALIFIED	HAVING APTITUDES	------SECO FULLY QUALIFIED
Professional, Technical and Managerial	1	3	6	0
Clerical	4	10	2	0
Sales	4	2	2	0
Service	33	10	6	11
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	48	1	0	0
Process Work	22	1	0	0
Machine Trades	2	4	3	0
Bench Work	0	1	0	0
Structural Work	2	4	1	0
Miscellaneous	14	3	0	10
TOTALS	130	39	20	21

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE LABOR FORCE ENTRANT

TABLE XIV

-------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS-------			------SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS------		
FULLY QUALIFIED	PARTIALLY QUALIFIED	HAVING APTITUDES	FULLY QUALIFIED	PARTIALLY QUALIFIED	HAVING APTITUDES
1	3	6	0	0	17
4	10	2	0	11	7
4	2	2	0	2	6
33	10	6	11	5	2
48	1	0	0	0	0
22	1	0	0	0	0
2	4	3	0	5	9
0	1	0	0	0	3
2	4	1	0	2	4
14	3	0	10	4	0
130	39	20	21	29	48

47

TABLE XV

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS
(Persons 18 years of age and over)
POLK COUNTY
January 7 - 13, 1968

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL Persons in Age Group	9,895	10,945
TYPE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING PREFERRED:		
Professional, Technical and Managerial	97	51
Clerical	61	376
Sales	6	14
Service	25	142
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	22	0
Processing, Hand & Mach.	3	15
Metal Fabrication	91	0
Maintenance & Repair	234	1
Bench Trades	66	26
Structural Occupations	78	0
Miscellaneous Occupations	0	1
Interested, but not specific, Pending Counseling	177	60
Total Interested in Vocational Training	860	686
Not Presently Interested in Training	9,035	10,259
Total Interested & Now Employed	464	65
OF THOSE INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING:		
(a) Could Finance Own Training	165	196
(b) Assistance Needed:		
1. Cost of Training Advanced	66	48
2. Free Tuition	274	217
3. Tuition, Plus Subsistence	355	225
TOTAL	860	686

48

VOCA

Of the 10,849 pers
ed a part of the P
the study, 1,546,
interested in some
45% of those inter
whom were interest
one-quarter (142)
service occupation
for other work.

More than 90% of t
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Among the interest
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22% were more or l
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TABLE XV

ONAL TRAINING INTERESTS
18 years of age and over)
POLK COUNTY
nuary 7 - 13, 1968

	MALE	FEMALE
Group	9,895	10,945
RAINING PREFERRED:		
nical	97	51
	61	376
	6	14
	25	142
restry	22	0
Mach.	3	15
	91	0
ir	234	1
	66	26
ions	78	0
pations	0	1
t specific,		
ng	177	60
n Vocational	860	686
sted in	9,035	10,259
ow Employed	464	65
IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING:		
e Own	165	196
eeded:		
Training	66	48
ion	274	217
Plus		
nce	355	225
	860	686

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS

Of the 10,849 persons aged 16 and over who were considered a part of the Polk County labor force at the time of the study, 1,546, or 14%, indicated they were presently interested in some kind of vocational training. Almost 45% of those interested were female, more than half of whom were interested in clerical training. Less than one-quarter (142) were interested in training in the service occupations, and only a few showed preference for other work.

More than 90% of the females desiring training were unemployed, while slightly more than half of the men were working.

Among the interested males, the greatest amount of interest (27%) was in maintenance and repair. Approximately 22% were more or less evenly divided between technical work and metal fabrication, while a lesser amount showed interest in bench trades and clerical training. Where eligible, interested persons were referred to training situations through MDTA.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAININ
0 through 4 years	274	175	None
5 through 8 years	2,201	1,992	One year
9 through 11 years	1,806	1,991	Two years
12 years	3,003	4,170	Three years
13 through 15 years	1,301	1,753	Four or more
16 years or more	1,250	864	
TOTAL 18 years of age & over	9,895	10,945	TOTAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(16 years of age and over)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAININ
0 through 4 years	84	6	None
5 through 8 years	1,306	810	One year
9 through 11 years	1,625	309	Two years
12 years	2,141	1,562	Three years
13 through 15 years	937	503	Four or more
16 years or more	1,169	397	
TOTAL 16 years of age & over in the active labor force	7,262	3,587	TOTAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
274	175	None	6,135	5,245
2,201	1,992	One year	1,387	1,429
1,806	1,991	Two years	1,208	1,570
3,003	4,170	Three years	628	913
1,301	1,753	Four or more	539	1,788
1,250	864			
9,895	10,945	TOTAL	9,895	10,945

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(16 years of age and over)

MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
84	6	None	4,850	1,270
1,306	810	One year	929	226
1,625	309	Two years	801	827
2,141	1,562	Three years	379	421
937	503	Four or more	303	843
1,169	397			
7,262	3,587	TOTAL	7,262	3,587

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property, occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORES

This category includes
ing, harvesting, catchi
and animal life and the
concerned with providin
tivities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations co
compounding, heat or ch
ing materials or produc
adherence to formulas o
ed in some degree. Ope
is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATI

This category includes
ing, tending, operating
machines to work such m
and stone. The relatio
is of prime importance
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print reading, etc. At
coordination of the eye
cant factor. This cate
repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes
hand or bench machine t
used to fit, grind, carv
inspect, repair or simi

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

RIAL OCCUPATIONS

s concerned with the
of such fields of human
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administrative, manage-

substantial educational
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cupations related to
ations in cleaning,
nts in amusement and

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly working materials or products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the level of complexity at which the work is performed. At the higher levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blueprint reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity, coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor. This category also includes mechanics and repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members, hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

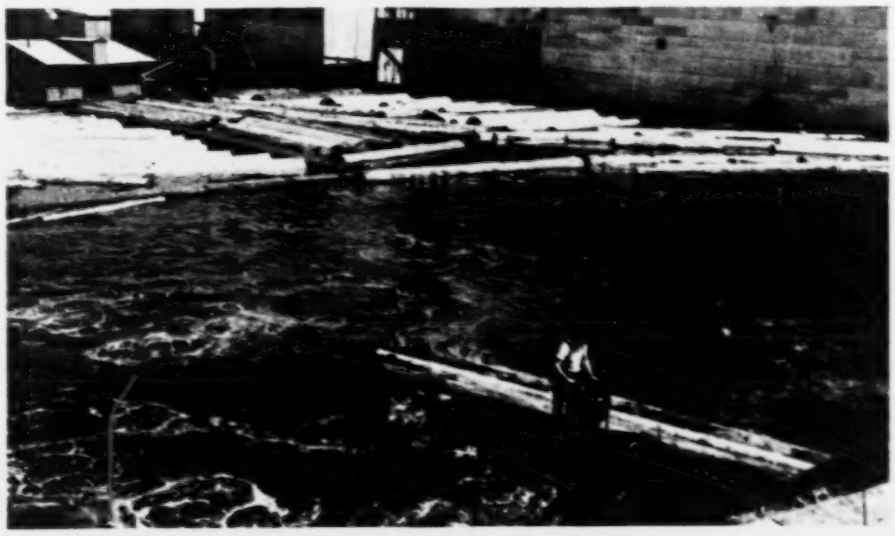
The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing, and similarly working structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, airplane engines, girders, plates, and frames. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.



PEELED LOGS BEING STORED IN A POND BEFORE MOVING TO A PLYWOOD LATHE.

INDUSTRIES

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms
struction by contract, whether
pipe lines, excavating or gene
includes specialty contractors
conditioning, roofing, flooring
or plastering. Construction i
additional alteration or demol
pre-fab materials or equipment
within this division. However
is made by the vendor or manuf
or equipment, it is not conside

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafte
cludes all establishments prim
combining or adding to materia
purpose of enhancing the value

Not included in manufacturing
processing of raw materials on

NEW ASSEMBLY PLANT FOR

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cables, airplane en-
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tilities; amusement,
vices; mining and log-
not elsewhere classi-

POND BEFORE MOVING

INDUSTRIES DEFINED

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical, plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a

NEW ASSEMBLY PLANT FOR MATERIAL CARRIERS.

51

MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.

2. Paper and allied products, which includes the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibres; the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and the conversion of paper and paperboard into various products.

3. Other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in groups one and two, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and telegraph; radio and television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial,

or professional users wit
chandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishmen
merchandise for personal,
and in rendering service

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND RE

In addition to banks and
business of whatever natu
it agencies, holding comp
modities and contracts, o
of real estate.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group
ing places; trailer parks
and amusement services; m
other professional servic
(other than government op
organizations and other s
animal husbandry, and hor
formed on a fee or contra

Under miscellaneous is in
ing, forestry and mining,
encompasses more than one
salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group inc
and international activit
cial and administrative f
owned and operated busine
ties, hospitals, and othe

Treated separately are al
educational field.

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various products.

includes all manufactur-
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using, water transpor-
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stems.

lectric or gas; water

arily engaged in selling
r industrial, commercial,

or professional users without regard to the type of merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

In addition to banks and trust companies and insurance business of whatever nature, this division includes credit agencies, holding companies, brokers, dealers in commodities and contracts, owners, lessors and developers of real estate.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group includes hotels and other lodging places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions (other than government operated); non-profit membership organizations and other services such as agricultural, animal husbandry, and horticultural services when performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under miscellaneous is included such activities as fishing, forestry and mining, where no individual activity encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local and international activities such as legislative, judicial and administrative functions as well as government owned and operated business enterprises, such as utilities, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Polk County, all employers of five or more workers were personally interviewed, and all employers having one, but less than five workers on their payrolls were contacted by telephone. All employers were asked to detail their current employment by occupation and sex; whether there were any current vacancies in any occupation; their estimates of employment in each occupation for January 1970 and January 1972; and their starting and maximum pay scales for each occupation.

Employers of five or more persons were asked to state their minimum requirements, in terms of training and/or experience in hiring for individual occupations, and whether or not in-plant training was provided.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skills and educational profile of all county residents above the age of 16 whether in the labor force or not. This procedure consisted of a Household Study, encompassing every household that could be located in the county. Actual work of gathering data for this study was done by local residents, hired in six different localities (see map on page 46) throughout the county expressly for this purpose. Thorough training was afforded to those hired, prior to the start of the study. Since each study worker was thoroughly familiar with the area to which they were assigned, there is no reason to believe that any household in the county escaped attention.

From some 9,788 households located by the survey workers, personal contacts were made to 8,406 of these households and complete returns were secured from 8,2 total households personally contacted 163 any information, or gave only partial inf the case of the 1,382 households which co tacted, mail-in forms were left for compl householder. These forms were designed t stantially the same information as that s survey workers through personal interview mate 50 percent return (676) of these for

From the 8,919 reports furnishing complet age group data, an average of 3.6 persons was obtained. This average was then appl 9,788 households, since it was assumed th tics of the nine percent who failed to fo were not substantially different. All da population, were similarly expanded.

Schedules used by the Household Study wor signed to cover the following 15 items o tion:

1. Length of time the household had be and type of present residence location; w rural farm, rural nonfarm or in an incorp

2. Total number in household, regardle ken into three groups: those under 10 yea 10 to 15 years of age, and those 16 years

3. Age, sex, marital status, relations household and physical condition of each household over the age of 16.

4. Attachment to the labor force of ea household over the age of 16 during the s

5. Attachment to the labor force of ea member over the age of 16 for the 52 week the survey week.

6. Occupation(s) in which each househo the age of 16 reported having worked, eit survey week, or the 52 weeks ending with

7. For each household member who repor sought work during the 52 weeks ending wi

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in Polk County, all
were personally inter-
ne, but less than five
ntacted by telephone.
their current employ-
r there were any current
estimates of employment
70 and January 1972; and
les for each occupation.

were asked to state their
training and/or experi-
pations, and whether or
i.

data in respect to cur-
ower need, procedure was
respect to the skills
nty residents above the
rce or not. This pro-
tudy, encompassing every
n the county. Actual
tudy was done by local
localities (see map on
expressly for this pur-
rded to those hired,
Since each study worker
area to which they were
elieve that any house-
ion.

d by the survey workers,
406 of these households

and complete returns were secured from 8,243. Of the total households personally contacted 163 either refused any information, or gave only partial information. In the case of the 1,382 households which could not be contacted, mail-in forms were left for completion by the householder. These forms were designed to develop substantially the same information as that secured by the survey workers through personal interview. An approximate 50 percent return (676) of these forms was secured.

From the 8,919 reports furnishing complete population and age group data, an average of 3.6 persons per household was obtained. This average was then applied to the total 9,788 households, since it was assumed the characteristics of the nine percent who failed to forward returns were not substantially different. All data, other than population, were similarly expanded.

Schedules used by the Household Study workers were designed to cover the following 15 items of basic information:

1. Length of time the household had been in the county and type of present residence location; whether urban, rural farm, rural nonfarm or in an incorporated area.

2. Total number in household, regardless of ages, broken into three groups: those under 10 years of age, those 10 to 15 years of age, and those 16 years of age and over.

3. Age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household and physical condition of each member of the household over the age of 16.

4. Attachment to the labor force of each member of the household over the age of 16 during the survey week.

5. Attachment to the labor force of each household member over the age of 16 for the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

6. Occupation(s) in which each household member over the age of 16 reported having worked, either during the survey week, or the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

7. For each household member who reported having sought work during the 52 weeks ending with the survey

week, the principal work performed during the preceding five years, if any, and the type of work sought.

8. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to move elsewhere for permanent work, with the type of work desired and the minimum wage acceptable.

9. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to leave home for temporary work, with the type of work desired and minimum wage acceptable.

10. Which members of the household, if any, were available for seasonal agricultural work, including the crops interested in and the minimum wage desired.

11. For those household members who were operating a farm, whether or not they were available for full-time nonfarm work, with the type of work, wages desired, maximum commuting distance willing to travel and whether or not taking such a job would reduce the size of the farm operation.

12. Which household members, if any, were commuting to work outside the county, with the type of work involved and the location.

13. The number of years of completed schooling for each member of the household over the age of 16, the number of years and type of vocational training, if any, and whether or not this vocational training had ever been used in his work, or of help in obtaining work.

14. Which members of the household, if any, were now interested in vocational training, and the type of training, if interested.

15. For those members of the household who were interested in vocational training, the extent to which they would be able to finance their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the basic data, the schedules were also designed to show whether or not the schedule respondent was self-employed, either farm or nonfarm, a wage worker, either farm or nonfarm, or was engaged in unpaid family work. Also, if the respondent was employed less than thirty hours during the survey week, whether

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they were in addition either seeking work, ready for work but not looking, engaged in domestic duties, attending school, retired, or unable to work. This same information was also developed for the 51 weeks preceding the Household Study, including the number of weeks spent in each category.

All respondents who reported seeking work were asked to complete registrations for work with the Mobile Team at scheduled points throughout the county, as were those who reported being ready to work but not actually seeking work.

Those respondents who reported an interest in vocational training were furnished preliminary registration forms, and given appointments at specific times and places throughout the area for return of these forms.

In addition to the data developed with regard to the human resource of the area, data were also developed covering the natural resources, business trends, and economic problems of the area. Most of this was accomplished through research into reports of studies made by various agencies (see Bibliography on page 55) but some was necessarily compiled through actual contacts with operating industries, government officials and professional workers, both within and outside the county.

All data with regard to present manpower use and possible future manpower need, along with data used to set up the occupational profiles of the labor force were transferred to key punched documents and will be retained indefinitely in the Central Office of the Oregon Department of Employment. Actually, only a portion of the developed information is published in this brochure, because of limitations of space and general interest. Anyone wishing additional information concerning the occupational potential of the people of the area should address his request to:

Smaller Communities Services Program
Oregon State Employment Service
Room 413 - Labor and Industries Bldg.
Salem, Oregon 97310

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Smaller Communities Services, as a unit of the Oregon Department of Employment, takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the following groups in making this report possible:

To the Polk County Board of Commissioners for their sponsorship of the project, including the donation of office space and telephone.

To the Polk County Chamber of Commerce for the sharing of office space and utilities used by the Mobile Team while in Polk County.

To the Polk County Extension Service for supplying space for training of the temporary personnel for the Household Survey and specifically to Frances Horton for her valuable assistance in furtherance of the project.

To the schools of the county for the use of their facilities in interviewing, registering, counseling and testing of adults and youth.

A word of thanks is also due to the many employers who took time out from their own business day to cooperate in furnishing information for the study, which could not otherwise have been secured. This is also true of the many householders who willingly complied with requests for information in connection with the study.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Press and Radio Station KROW of the county, who kept the public well-informed of the objectives and progress of the study.

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